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JOHN LEE CARROLL

FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT (1889-1893) OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BORN SEPTEMBER 30, 1830—DIED FEBRUARY 27, 1911

Exegi monumentum aere perennius

The Society

of

The Sons of the Revolution

in the

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON
1920

COMPILED

under the Direction of the Board of Managers
by the following Committee:

Doctor MARCUS BENJAMIN, Vice President, Chairman
REEVES T. STRICKLAND, Registrar, and
CHARLES P. LIGHT, Secretary

Corrected to October 1, 1920

1415249

PRESIDENTS

of the

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

in the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Since its incorporation December 18, 1889.)

Elected.		Retired.
1889	John Lee Carroll	1893
1893	David Josiah Brewer	1893
1893	Lewis Johnson Davis	1895
1895	John Grimes Walker	1898
1898	Green Clay Goodloe	1899
1899	Walter Wyman	1900
1900	Archibald Hopkins	1902
1902	Harry Clay Taylor	1904
1904	Francis Preston Blair Sands	1905
1905	Frederic Wolters Huidekoper	1908
1908	William Stone Abert	1909
1909	Benjamin Reeves Russell	1910
1910	Leonard Wood	1911
1911	Henry Lowry Emilius Johnson	1912
1912	Randolph Harrison McKim	1913
1913	Henry May	1914
1914	Albion Keith Parris	1915
1915	Gaillard Hunt	1916
1916	George Richards	

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of the
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108 Water Street, New York City.

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CHARLES CURTIS HARRISON
of Pennsylvania.

Second General Vice-President

EDMUND HAWES TALBOT
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General Secretary

WILLIAM LIBBEY
Princeton, N. J.

Assistant General Secretary

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS, JR.
255 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer

GEORGE RICHARDS
Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer

ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT
30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

General Chaplain

REV. GEORGE HEATHCOTE HILLS, D. D.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Registrar

JOHN BARBER WHITE
Kansas City, Missouri.

General Historian

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE
619 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, California.

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(For term expiring December, 1920.)

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GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS
Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps.

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DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN
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CHARLES P. LIGHT
741 15th St. N. W.

Treasurer

EDWARD F. RIGGS
815 15th St. N. W.

Chaplain

REV. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR., D. D.
1417 Massachusetts Avenue.

Registrar

REEVES T. STRICKLAND
Evans Building.

Historian

REV. WILLIAM TAYLOE SNYDER
1317 19th Street N. W.

Marshal

J. MILLER KENYON
Cosmos Club.

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(Terms expire December)

Dr. S. Brown Muncaster (1920).
Frank B. Martin (1920).
Frederick W. M. Graham (1920)
Henry B. Byrd, Sr. (1920).
Major Frederick W. Matteson, U. S. A. (1921).
Walter C. Clephane (1921).
Charles V. Wheeler (1922).
Dr. John Van Rensselaer (1922).
Armistead Peter (1922).

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION, GENERAL SOCIETY, 1920

Delegates:

Rev. Randolph H. McKim
Gaillard Hunt
Reeves T. Strickland
Frederic L. Huidekoper
Ernest Wilkinson

Alternates:

Dr. S. B. Muncaster
Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Frailey, U. S. A.
Dr. Marcus Benjamin
Charles P. Light

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CAPTAIN LEE W. WRIGHT, U. S. M. C., *Vice-Chairman.*
with the following additional members:

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Wm. R. Chapline
Ralph W. Lee
Harry M. Wheeler
Eugene C. Copenhaver
Captain Edwin T. Pollock, U. S. N.
Hugh M. Southgate
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J. Miller Kenyon
Albion K. Parris
Harry L. Dunwoody
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Charles T. Tittmann

Church Service

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Dr. Ralph Jenkins
Beale R. Howard

Ex-Officio

GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS, *President*
REV. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR., *Chaplain*

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Frank B. Martin — Charles V. Wheeler

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REEVES T. STRICKLAND, *Chairman*
Theodore C. Johnson — Robert R. Bennett

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Nevil Monroe Hopkins — J. Miller Kenyon — Clarence A. Aspinwall

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Henry May — Hampson Gary
Dr. Ralph Jenkins — William P. Meredith
George Richards — Edward F. Riggs

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Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr.

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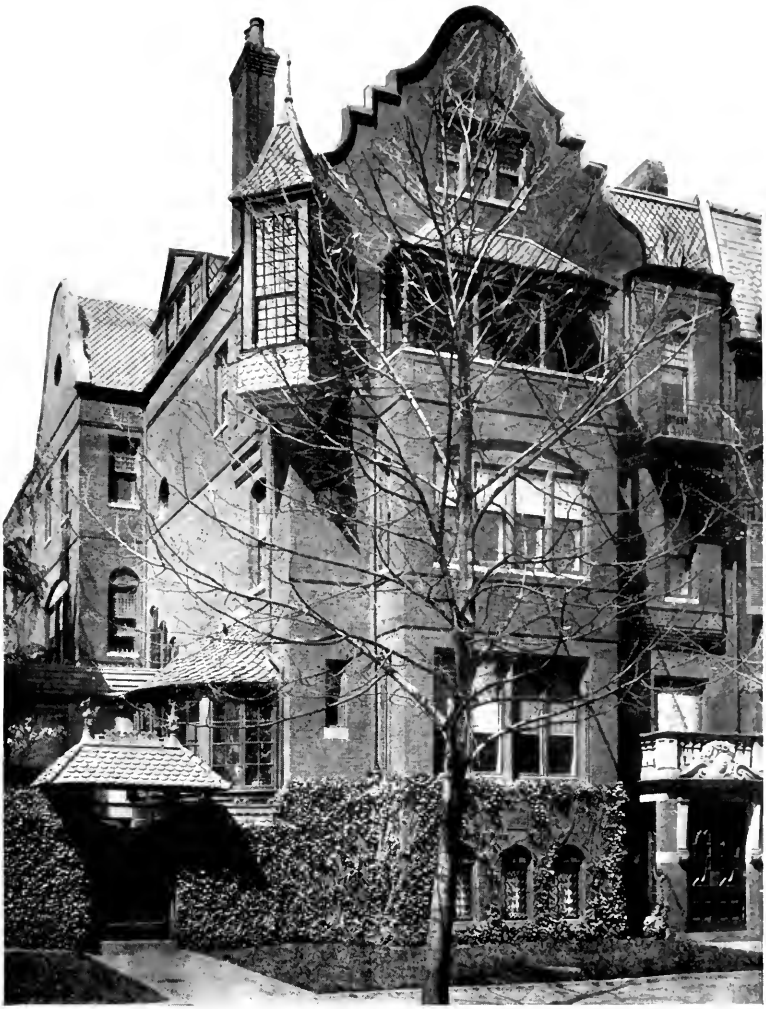
GAILLARD HUNT, *Chairman*
Ernest Wilkinson — John C. Copenhaver
Archibald Hopkins — Frank W. Hackett
Rev. William Tayloe Snyder, Historian (*Ex-Officio*)



BIRTHPLACE OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 3, 1889

THE PROCEEDINGS AT A STATED MEETING OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

APRIL 19, 1917

The Mason House, 1606 Twentieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The meeting was convened at 4 o'clock P. M. with Brigadier-General George Richards, U. S. M. C., President of the Society, in the Chair.

GENERAL RICHARDS: I will ask the Rev. Dr. Smith to deliver the invocation.

INVOCATION

By the Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D.

Almighty God, Father of the spirits of all flesh, Whose way is in the sea, Whose paths are in the great waters, and Whose footsteps are not known, Who brought our fathers through the great deep to a land which Thou has preserved for them through the long generations, that they should found and establish a state built upon the principles of freedom and equality which were revealed by our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, and Who hath given to Thy servants the sea for a rampart and a defense, grant unto the President and Congress and all authorities to whom the destiny of this Nation is entrusted, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, that they may perceive and know what things they ought to do for the security of our land and its institutions, and also make them strong and powerful to discharge their duties dutifully and justly.

And grant unto us who are here assembled for the aid and furtherance of the work of those, Thy servants, and to all kindred associations, a ready mind, a clear understanding and a pure purpose, to persist in all good works for the welfare of our country, that Thy will may be done upon earth for all generations.

Look with favor, we beseech Thee, upon the Navy of the United States, and grant that all in authority and under authority may discharge their respective duties acceptably to Thee. Bless their service for the security and welfare of our country.

Let Thy people rest in peace and safety upon the sea, upon their lawful vocations.

May we ever act to the glory of Thy name before all the peoples of the world.

All this we ask in the name of Him Who hath taught us to pray.

(The Rev. Dr. Smith then led the audience in repeating the Lord's prayer).

ADDRESS BY GENERAL RICHARDS

The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia are assembled here with the General Officers of their National Society, the representatives of the Navy League and invited guuests, to commemorate their organization. We are to dedicate in the memory of our founders a tablet marking the house where our initial meeting took place. Here, 28 years ago, lived Lieutenant Commander Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason of the United States Navy. His memory the Sons of the Revolution shall forever cherish; his mind conceived our origin, his thought was translated into deeds. Appointed to the Navy in 1864, his record of thirty-five years is replete with evidence of marked ability, great professional attainments, devotion to duty and success in every field of naval endeavor. The Emperor of Brazil conferred on him the Order of the Rose; the King of Italy awarded him a silver medal; the New York Benevolent and Life Saving Institution a gold medal, all for saving life at the risk of his own. The President of the United States and two Secretaries of the Navy commended him for valuable services to his country. Honored at home and abroad, this patriot descendant of sires of the Revolution assembled his friends on an evening historical to us in the winter of 1889, to form a Society consecrated to true Americanism, to foster the memories of the Revolutionary period, to inspire in the community a respect for the principles for which our fathers contended. On this day, in recalling the circumstances of our origin, let us not forget for what we were established.

One hundred and forty-two years ago today, on April 19, 1775, at the Battle of Lexington, American blood was first shed in the cause of liberty. This was one phase of a great movement involving the destinies of the human race which began with the Reformation in Europe in the Sixteenth Century and continues to these times. Today the American Nation, the oldest of Republics, stands united with all other great Democracies of the world, including, Thank God, the new-born Russian Democracy, in the self-same cause for which our fathers gave the fullest measure of sacrifice and devotion. Here on American shores their blood purchased for all mankind religious, intellectual, civic and economic freedom. Here they established a form of government, where the people, all powerful, were not subjects but citizens; where the State was created for the people, responsible to them as their servants. This institution, the best system of free representative government the world has ever seen, is now subjected to the great test of war. Upon this generation falls the duty of preserving what has been bequeathed us. Arrayed against us are the hosts of other nations, whose instituted government is different from ours. They are the great autocracies. With them power rests not with their people but with their privileged few, responsible only to the conscience of their ruler. In their system the State comes

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS

PAST PRESIDENT (1900-1902) (SURVIVING FOUNDER)

first and is everything; the people are its "subjects," its servants or slaves, trained only to obey. This autocratic system, backed by efficiently organized force has pitted itself against free governments, against democracies. This war is to determine if civilization can permanently progress with the people under one system slaves, and under the other free men; that issue is clear and distinct. The spokesman of the world's free people, our President, has sounded the call to arms! This war is one to save our institutions. The cause of human liberty must either be advanced in this ordeal by battle, or be crushed absolutely. The world will become all the one thing or all the other, all slave or all free.

Sons of the Revolution, that priceless inheritance purchased for mankind by the blood of our fathers is not ours; we hold it only in trust with a solemn obligation to pass it on to our children and our childrens' children, not impaired but enriched. The autocratic form of government must disappear. Today, before this consecrated home of our founder, more recently re-dedicated to patriotism through the noble work of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, let us renew our pledge to the purpose for which we were ordained. The institutions our fathers created must be vindicated. Let us take inspiration from words of the immortal Lincoln "and highly resolve * * * that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

(*Followed by applause*).

Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to present Colonel Archibald Hopkins (*applause*), the only survivor of the founders of our Society, who will describe the origin of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia.

ADDRESS BY COLONEL HOPKINS

A little more than 28 years ago on the 3rd of December, 1889, at the call of Lieutenant Commander Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, a few gentlemen met in this room to form a District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution. General Nicholas Longworth Anderson was in the chair. The first business transacted was the election of officers, and the following were chosen: President, John Lee Carroll; Vice-President, Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason; Board of Managers, Nicholas Longworth Anderson, Archibald Hopkins, and Daniel Morgan Taylor; Secretary-Treasurer, and Registrar, Arthur H. Dutton.

It seems not inappropriate on this occasion when a tablet commemorating the founding of our Society is unveiled to say a few words of the men then present who are no longer with us.

The first president, John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, was a great-grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He was in every way worthy of his patriotic and illustrious ancestry. Of distinguished presence, excellent ability, and singularly attractive manners, he represented the highest ideal of what an American gentlemen can hope to be. After brief service as our president, he was elected to the presidency of the general society and his long incumbency there gave it increased prestige and success. High minded and patriotic, with an enviable record of unselfish service to the State and to his fellow men, he won wide respect, admiration and affection in his life and left behind him added luster to the name he bore.

The first vice-president, prime mover in the formation of our Society, was Lieutenant Mason in whose former home we are gathered. He came of distinguished New York lineage in combination with some of the best strains of New England and old Spain. It was significant of his self-reliant character that he made his way to Washington alone, introduced himself to the Secretary of the Navy and secured from him an appointment to Annapolis where he graduated. When but twenty years old he jumped overboard at Rio and rescued two sailors, for which the Emperor of Brazil sent him the Order of the Rose. During his service in the Navy he saved many lives and Victor Emanuel gave him a silver medal for having gone with three sailors into the hold of an Italian ship which was on fire, loaded with powder and extinguished the flames. Mr. Mason had a varied service, of cruises in almost every sea, as instructor at Annapolis, as twice special aide to the Secretary of the Navy, and two tours of duty at the White House. He was the originator of the Office of Naval Intelligence and the first officer in charge, and he wrote and published a standard work on Ordnance. Mr. Mason possessed a charming and most attractive personality, combining to a rare degree an almost feminine grace and gentleness with robust manly virtues and conspicuous courage. He gave himself whole-heartedly to his duties as an officer and won highest merit for his zeal, intelligence and efficiency from all with whom he served.

It was a most happy thought of the gracious and generous lady, his sister, and in complete accord with his ardent patriotism to devote his home to training young people to share his love of country and to fit themselves for its service, in time of need. Fifteen hundred are now under instruction. Long may it stand to train the young for such service and to perpetuate the memory of him who dwelt within its walls and of her who has dedicated it to so noble a purpose.

Nicholas Longworth Anderson came of Revolutionary stock and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was a grandson of Richard Clough Anderson, a distinguished officer of the Continental Line, who took an active part in the principal battles of the Revolution, was wounded at Savannah, reached the rank of Colonel, and was

aide-de-camp for Lafayette at Yorktown. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His grandson Nicholas was a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer. When Fort Sumter, which was commanded by his uncle, Robert Anderson, was fired on he enlisted and was made adjutant, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers. He took part in the campaigns of Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas, was three times wounded, and was brevetted brigadier and major-general for distinguished gallantry in action. General Anderson had a natural genius for command and early won the confidence and affection of his men and in his later life made legions of friends wherever he went. He was a cultivated gentleman, scholarly in his tastes, active, alert, and full of patriotic interest in public affairs, of a generous and genial disposition, an incisive ready talker, and a favorite in every social circle. His memory is warmly cherished by many friends.

Colonel Daniel Morgan Taylor was a great-great grandson of Colonel John Neville, Fourth Virginia Continental Infantry; also great grandson of Lieutenant Colonel Presley Neville, aide-de-camp to Generals Lincoln and Lafayette; also of Lieutenant Charles Sims, Second Virginia Continental Infantry, and a great-great grandson of that sturdy and famous soldier, General Daniel Morgan, the rifleman, whose name he bore. He graduated at West Point, entered the artillery, and was transferred to the Ordnance, where he reached the rank of Colonel, having served at several arsenals and been in command of those at Augusta, Georgia, and Augusta, Maine. Colonel Taylor was a most accomplished and efficient officer of the same class as his distinguished brother, Admiral Henry C. Taylor. He won high commendation throughout his thirty-eight years of faithful service and was respected and beloved by his associates and a wide circle of friends.

No organization can fail to take pride in such a list of founders. They were every one descendants of patriots and were themselves patriots who gave gladly to their country the best that was in them, and it is only as their spirit and readiness to serve survives and is maintained that we can look for the permanence of the Republic which our fathers founded.

General Richards: The first act of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia after its organization was to give expression to its desire for a closer union with similar Societies in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Delegates, appointed to confer with representatives of these Societies with that object, met at Philadelphia April 12, 1890, where the fundamental principles for the organization of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, were determined. Mr. Clifford Stanley Sims, of New Jersey, was designated to draft a Constitution. This compact received immediately the unanimous approval of the three Societies and Delegates were

appointed to perfect the organization of the proposed National body.

At Chamberlain's Hotel, in the city of Washington, twenty-seven years ago today, these Delegates met in our first General Convention. Mr. Frederick Samuel Tallmage, President of the New York Society, was the presiding officer. The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, there sprang into existence. John Lee Carroll, already the President of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, was the first General President, and James Mortimer Montgomery, of the New York Society, was elected at that Convention Assistant General Secretary.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to present Mr. Montgomery, who is now the General President of our National body. That organization that has grown today to include thirty-two separate State Societies, with a total membership of over 8,000 descendants of Revolutionary Patriots.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my privilege to express in behalf of the general society our appreciation of your gracious permission to mark this spot, the home of our brother, an accomplished gentleman and patriot.

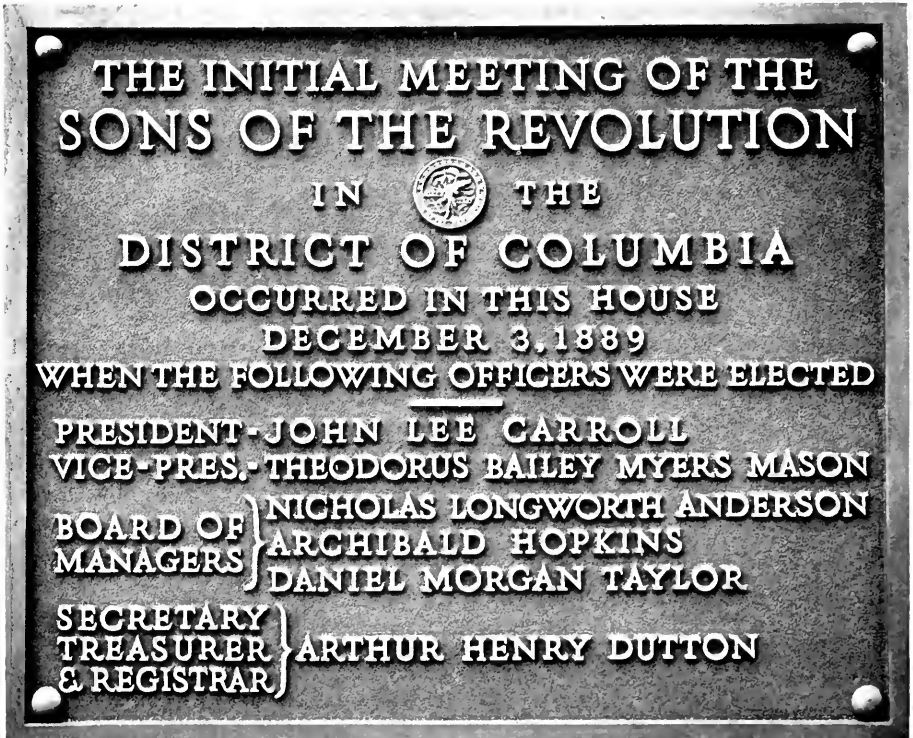
The ancestors of Commander Mason served in our war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican and Civil wars. Very few officers have left a record of more efficient service than Commander Mason, a man of charming personality, ever courteous. "None knew him but to love, none knew him but to praise."

Mr. President, in marking the birthplace of this Society, I pay a fitting tribute to those men, to whose unfailing devotion we owe so much. They little realized at that initial meeting they were planting a seed that would bear perennial fruit and become no small part in forming one means that has acted in enlarging and preserving our national patriotism. They builded better than they knew.

As you have said, sir, you were the first Society to organize, thus enabling us to form our General Society, today stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Our first Society was organized in that long room in Fraunces' Tavern, which Mr. Wetmore has described as the scene of that pathetic and impressive party, when, with their cheeks wet with men's rare tears, they bade Washington and his friends farewell. Today, not only in that room, but in each of the meeting places of our Society the country over, we, the sons of those who then parted, meet not to part, but once again to work together for the same sacred cause, and shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand and heart to heart we fall in and move forward with hopes as bright as the stars in the sky, and a faith as deep as the sea and as abiding as the firmament.

Colonel Thompson, Sir, it is my privilege, on behalf of the General Society, to present this tablet to you as President of the Navy League of the United States.



TABLET ERECTED ON THE MASON HOUSE, APRIL 19, 1917

Whereupon, upon the invitation of Mr. Montgomery, Mrs. Cassie Myers Mason Julian-James, sister of the founder of the Society, unveiled the tablet, while the Junior Defense Guard sang the Star Spangled Banner, the audience standing.

GENERAL RICHARDS: In our efforts to achieve the purposes for which we are instituted, it has been the policy of the Sons of the Revolution steadfastly to seek the cooperation of other organizations with similar objects.

I am happy, indeed, to testify that the officers of the Navy League have cordially and unselfishly assisted us in our patriotic duties. This was especially marked when, interested in the cause of National Preparedness, we sought the influence of that silent power upon which it has been found all true Government finally depends—the power of enlightened public opinion. We have with us today the President of the Navy League. I am sure you will all be delighted in hearing a word from Colonel Robert M. Thompson.

COLONEL THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, and comrades: The Navy League accepts with great pleasure the tablet which you have here dedicated to the memory of the founders of your society, and in the name of the Navy League, and in the name of the Women's Section of the Navy League, and may I say, in the name of Mrs. Cassie Myers Mason Julian-James, I accept the tablet, and I promise you that nothing ever done in this house shall reflect upon the Society which has put that tablet there.

A patriotic society such as yours has in these days much to do. We, whose memory goes back to the great contest between the states, know of what patriotism, of what sacrifice, of what action, this country and its citizens are capable. We are going to be called upon in the years soon to come to make sacrifices. We are making them. We are going to be called upon to take great and serious action, to defend the great cause of liberty. We will take it, and when we enter actively into the war, the aggressor will know we are there!

Once more I thank you, and thank you and this Society for this tablet, and for this great dedication of this house to the work that was so dear to your brother.

GENERAL RICHARDS: I am going to ask the Rev. Dr. Smith to deliver the benediction.

The blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit be amongst you and remain with you always, Amen.

(Announcement was made that Mrs. Julian-James would be very glad to receive her friends and the members of the Society in the adjoining house, whereupon, adjournment was taken at 4.30 P. M.)

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia was instited as a Society, March 11, 1889. Among its founders were John Lee Carroll, Samuel Rhoads Franklin, Nicholas Longsworth Anderson, John Grimes Walker, Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, Richard Rush, Daniel Morgan Taylor, John Schuyler Crosby, Arthur Henry Dutton, and Archibald Hopkins. These gentlemen, residents of the District of Columbia, were either members of, or applicants for admission to, the Societies of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York or in the State of Pennsylvania, the only Societies styled "Sons of the Revolution" then in existence.

The minutes of a special meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, held at Fraunces Tavern, New York City, on April 11, 1889, at 4.00 P. M., show the following letter from the founders of our Society to have been there read:

"Washington, D. C.
March 11, 1889.

We, the undersigned applicants for membership in the Sons of the Revolution, being non-residents of the State of New York and all residents in the District of Columbia, request authority to incorporate and organize an auxiliary branch of the Society in the District of Columbia.

David D. Porter
John Lee Carroll
C. R. P. Rodgers
S. R. Franklin
N. L. Anderson
D. M. Taylor
* R. D. Evans
J. G. Walker
Theodorus B. M. Mason
Richard Rush
* W. K. Van Reypen
Col. John Schuyler Crosby

To the Board of Managers,
Sons of the Revolution, New York."

Major Asa Bird Gardiner said: "I move, sir, the admission of the auxiliary branch in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Austin Huntington said: "I beg to second that motion to admit them into full fellowship in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution."

Put to a vote and carried.

The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, as thus instituted, became incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on December 18, 1889, for social, benevolent, patriotic and

* In the minutes these names have a lead pencil line through them.

other purposes. The incorporators were Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, Daniel Morgan Taylor, and Arthur Henry Dutton. The initial meeting of the Society was held December 3, 1889, at the residence of Lieutenant Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, 1606 Twentieth Street, N. W., in the City of Washington. At this meeting the Constitution of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York was adopted as the Constitution of our Society, and the election of officers for the year 1890 ensued. John Lee Carroll was elected President; Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason was elected Vice-President; Arthur Henry Dutton was elected Secretary-Treasurer, and Registrar. Messrs. Nicholas Longworth Anderson, Archibald Hopkins and Daniel Morgan Taylor were elected as the first Board of Managers. At a meeting of April 3, 1890, two additional members of the Board of Managers were authorized, and at a later meeting of the Board, Alexander Brown Legare was appointed Treasurer; Gaillard Hunt, Registrar and Historian, and four additional members were added to the Board of Managers.

The first public meeting of the Society was at a commemorative dinner held at Chamberlins, on February 21, 1890. Representatives from both the New York and the Pennsylvania Societies attended this dinner. Of the nineteen members and guests which attended this dinner, but two remain on our rolls today, namely, Messrs. Gaillard Hunt and Hugh Swinton Legare.

The first Year Book, or Register, of the Society was printed May 15, 1900. It contains the names of 42 members; of these but six are numbered on our rolls today, namely, Colonel Archibald Hopkins, Messrs. Gaillard Hunt, Alexander Brown Legare, Hugh Swinton Legare, Francis Preston Blair Sands, and Franklin Steele.

The membership of the Society steadily increased until in 1894, five years after its institution, it consisted of 209 members. Its membership at this publication, October 1, 1920, is 277.

Very early in the World War long before its issues were clearly defined in America, when the matter of our Natonal Preparedness was looked upon either as an academic question or one for political controversy, the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia turned its attention to this interesting subject. At its Stated Meeting for November, 1915, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, President, reminded the members that that meeting marked the 139th anniversary of the capture of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, the last of the outer defenses of New York City. This event of the Revolution he said was one we could not celebrate, but we could at least remember it and commemorate it as a gallant defense by meagrely equipped and otherwise unprepared American soldiers. Mr. F. L. Huidekoper then delivered a brief address on the subject of preparedness for war, whereupon a committee was appointed to draft resolutions memorial-

izing the President and the Congress of the United States to adopt measures to insure to the country adequate defense. The interest and cooperation of the several State Societies and the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, was solicited. As a result of this, the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, became the first of kindred patriotic societies to go on record in support of these very necessary measures.

In its endeavor more effectively to play in these times a role worthy of our forebears, cooperation with kindred societies has been the guiding policy of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. By the preamble to its Constitution, this Society was instituted among other things "to promote and assist in the proper celebration" of certain National Holidays. The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia have fulfilled this duty by promoting and assisting in such celebrations with other patriotic societies whose members are of Revolutionary descent. These Joint Annual Celebrations, more particularly that of Washington's Birthday, have come to be regarded as the official Celebration in the City of Washington of that National Holiday.

The most noteworthy of these Joint Annual Celebrations was that of the one hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of George Washington's birth, held in the Liberty Hut at the Terminal Station Plaza on the morning of February 22, 1918. In the most inclement of weather fully fourteen thousand people were gathered to witness these exercises. James Mortimer Montgomery, General President of the Sons of the Revolution, presided. The speakers included M. Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Lord Reading, the British Ambassador. The principal address was by Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio. Lee's eulogy on Washington was read, while the music for the occasion was furnished by the United States Marine Band, and a chorus of two thousand voices lead by Mr. Homer Rodeheaver. An international medley was sung composed alternately of verses from the hymns "America" and "God Save the King," all to the one air of the British National Anthem.

The Society has also held an Annual Celebration of Independence Day, in cooperation with the local Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. These Exercises are conducted at the foot of Washington Monument and are intended especially for the benefit of recently naturalized citizens of the United States. The members of these two Societies as descendants of immigrants of pre-Revolutionary days extend on these occasions a welcome to those new citizens. At the Exercises conducted on July 4, 1918, the Societies were honored by the attendance of armed sailors of France from the French Cruiser "La Gloire" under command of their own officers.

In 1915 Colonel John Van R. Hoff suggested the propriety of the Society holding special religious services annually. This was favor-

ably considered by the Board of Managers at its meeting on May 27, 1915, and a Standing Committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements. Since then these services have been conducted annually alternating in two prominent church edifices of the City of Washington, the present practice being to observe the Sunday nearest to the Anniversary of George Washington's Birthday.

ANNUAL SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

November 21, 1915, Church of the Epiphany,
Rt. Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, D. D., LLD.,
Bishop of Southern Brazil.
February 18, 1917, St. John's Episcopal Church,
Rev. Romilly F. Humphreys,
Baltimore, Maryland.
February 17, 1918, Church of the Epiphany,
Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D.,
Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.
February 16, 1919, St. John's Episcopal Church,
Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Thomas, D. D.,
Bishop of Wyoming.
February 22, 1920, Church of the Epiphany,
Rev. Z. B. T. Phillips, D. D., St. Peter's Church,
St. Louis, Missouri.

More recently this Society undertook a public celebration of a date not mentioned in its Constitution. On September 6, 1918, it joined other Societies in the celebration of the 161st Anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette. These Exercises were most appropriately held at the Lafayette Monument in the Square in the City of Washington that bears the name of that illustrious Frenchman. Very eloquent addresses were made there by the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and by the Count de Chambrun, of the French Embassy, himself a great grandson of La Fayette. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson and representatives from all of our Allies in the war were among the honored guests. Tributes of flowers from the White House, the French Embassy and the participating Societies were laid upon the monument by the President of the Sons of the Revolution. Inspiring and uplifting messages were read from President Poincaire and from Marshal Joffre. As daylight faded into eventide 'mid strains of patriotic music by the United States Marine Band the audience dispersed, thrilled by an experience that did much toward emphasizing the usefulness of such patriotic Societies as the Sons of the Revolution.

The Society has held each year a prize essay competition participated in by the pupils of all public and private schools in the District

of Columbia. The topic selected is one related in Revolutionary history. The prize is a gold medal suitably inscribed and presented at the Joint Celebration of George Washington's Birthday. President Wilson has usually handed these medals to the successful competitor with a brief address. In 1918, however, this duty was performed by Lord Reading, the newly appointed Ambassador of Great Britain. At the Joint Exercises, February 22, 1919, the medal was presented by the President of the Society, General George Richards, while at like Exercises on February 23, 1920, the French Ambassador M. Jules J. Jusserand performed this duty. The successsful competitors for the past six years follow:

1914 Clarence J. Rammling, McKinley Manual Training School.
1915 Walter L. Smoot, Central High School.
1916 Miss Ina M. Lawrence, Eastern High School.
1917 Harold F. Stose, Central High School.
1918 J. Francis Cotter, Central High School.
1919 Willis T. Ballinger, Central High School.
1920 Charles Lanham, Eastern High School.

Under authority of a resolution by the Society at its meeting of April 19, 1915, a Committee of which Col. Henry May was Chairman was appointed for the purpose of organizing a color guard of like character to that of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Society, for the Color Guard, has collected the following flags:

The National Flag of the United States, presented by Mr. Thomas W. Lockwood, Jr., of the Society.

The Flag of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, purchased by the Society.

The Flag of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, presented by Col. Henry May of the Society.

The Royal Bourbon Flag of France, presented by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The First Flag of the Continental Navy, presented by Mrs. George Barnett on behalf of the Marine Corps Recruiting Service.

The Grand Union, or Cambridge, Flag, presented by Mr. Granville Carter Bradford, of the Society.

The Society following its annual meeting of December 12, 1916, where a very illuminating address was delivered by Mr. William V. Cox, actively interested itself in the enactment of legislation to prevent in the District of Columbia the desecration of the American Flag. As a result of this endeavor, the legislation desired which was then before the House of Representatives passed the Senate of the United States on February 2, 1917, and shortly afterwards received the approval of the President of the United States.

Almost with the institution of the District Society, the question of instituting a National Organization or a General Society of the Sons

of the Revolution was considered. The large increase in membership in the New York, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia Societies, together with a desire for a closer bond of association between these Societies, resulted in the appointment of a committee, or delegates, to consider the feasibility of such a union. A conference of these delegates occurred at Philadelphia on February 12, 1890, our Society being there represented by Mr. Arthur Henry Dutton. There the fundamental principles for the organization of the General Society were decided upon, and Mr. Clifford Stanley Sims, at the time a Justice of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, and who for many years had been President of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, was designated to draft a Constitution for the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Judge Sims took as a model the Constitution of the Order of the Cincinnati. Within less than two months after Judge Sims' submission of this Constitution, it was unanimously approved and ratified by the three original Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. In the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution, as held April 9, 1890, in New York City, the following entry appears:

> The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Dutton stating that the Society in the District of Columbia had unanimously ratified the compact with Pennsylvania and New York at a regular meeting of the Society, held on April 3rd, and requesting that a day be appointed for a meeting of the delegates of the three Societies to be held in Washington for the purpose of electing General Officers. On motion it was resolved that the delegates from this Society should arrange to meet with the delegates from Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia in Washington on April 19, 1890.

The delegates from these Societies were at once appointed to meet in general convention at Washington, D. C., to establish the more perfect union contemplated in the Constitution drawn by Judge Sims. On April 19, 1890, at Chamberlin's, in the City of Washington, these delegates met in convention. Mr. Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, at the time President of the New York Society, presided. The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, became there established. At this Convention the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the General Society: President General, Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland; General Vice-President, Major William Wayne, of Pennsylvania; General Secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery, of New York; Assistant General Secretary, Timothy Matlock Cheesman, of New York; General Treasurer, Richard McCall Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania; Assistant General Treasurer, Arthur Henry Dutton, of District of Columbia; General Chaplain, Daniel Cony Weston, D. D., of New York. From these beginnings there developed the magnificent Society we know and admire today, a Society at one time pronounced as "the most prosperous, united, stable and patriotic organization of our country."

[Acts of Incorporation No. 5, pp. 66, *et seq.*]

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Certificate of Incorporation Recorded December 18, 1889, 1:45 p. m.

We, the undersigned Theo. M. B. Mason, S. M. Taylor and Arthur Henry Dutton, being persons of full age, all of whom are citizens of the United States and a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, pursuant to and in conformity with sections five hundred and forty-four, five hundred and forty-five, five hundred and forty-nine, five hundred and fifty, and five hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia as amended by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1884; do hereby associate ourselves together for literary purposes and mutual improvement, and we do hereby certify: First, That the name by which our said Society shall be known in law is "The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia." Second, That the term for which our said Society is organized is perpetual. Third, That the particular business and objects of our said Society (the members of which are to be those only who are lineal descendants of those soldiers, sailors, and officials of the Civil Government who served in the Cause of American Independence during the War of the Revolution between the years 1775 and 1783) are to foster the memories of the Revolutionary period, and by social intercourse to encourage the spirit and sentiments, and by meetings and otherwise, to commemorate the patriotic deeds of our ancestors; and to gather, publish and preserve the family records and personal memories of those who participated in the war for American Independence; and that the operations of our said Society are to be carried on within the District of Columbia. Fourth, That the number of Directors or Managers of our said Society for the first year beginning with the date of these presents, is six.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

THEO. B. M. MASON,
D. M. TAYLOR,
ARTHUR HENRY DUTTON.

Witness:

THAD K. SAILER.

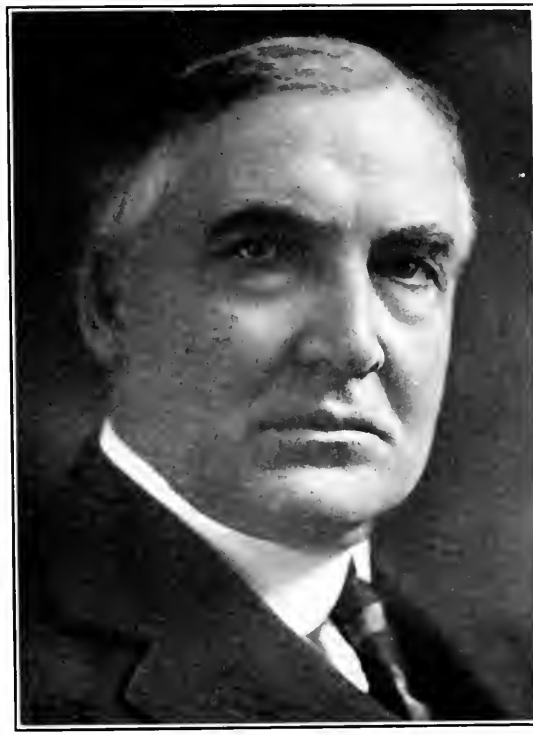
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *ss:*

Be it remembered, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1889, before me, Thad K. Sailer, a Notary Public, appeared the above-named Theo. B. M. Mason, D. M. Taylor, and Arthur Henry Dutton, persons known to me to be the same described in the foregoing certicate, and they severally before me made and signed the said certificate and acknowledged the same to be their certificate, act and deed.

Witness my hand and notarial seal the date above written.

THAD K. SAILER,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]



WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO

ADDRESS

Delivered on February 22, 1918, at Washington's Birthday celebration before the Sons of the Revolution and Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, D. C., by Hon. Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from the State of Ohio.

Mr. President, Madam President, Your Excellencies, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, ladies and gentlemen, my countrymen: I have been sensing the atmosphere of this patriotic occasion and the significance of this celebration. There is an interesting suggestion in the representation here to-day which gives assurances of that fraternity of nations which is to hold justice and our ideals of civilization secure to the world.

Here, on my right, is the ambassador from Italy, whose people discovered us; on my left is the new ambassador from Great Britain, whose people largely developed us; and nearby sits the ambassador of France, whose people helped to deliver us, all joining us of America in a tribute to the beloved Father of the Republic, and consecrating all to the common cause of liberty and justice and the security of national life.

It is impossible to resist the impelling thought to speak as an eligible son of the Revolution and say what I know is in your hearts to these official representatives of the nations with whom we are committed in all conscience and righteousness.

To you, Mr. Ambassador, I pledge you America's sympathy and admiration, in the sacrifices made and the courageous battle which Italy is giving to our common enemy. And to you, Lord Reading, I utter what I know to be felt and yet little expressed, our reverent regard for Great Britain's unselfish and unalterable resolution to fight to the death for the sanctity of international compacts. And to you, Mr. Ambassador, I speak the love and admiration of America for noble and heroic France, who helped us establish the very liberty for which your sons are dying to-day. In such a fraternity as you and our own people make, I find the highest assurance mankind may have for the future security of the civilized world.

It is good to meet and drink at the fountains of wisdom inherited from the founding fathers of the Republic. It is a fitting time for retrospection and introspection when we face a problem to-day even greater than the miracle they wrought. The comparison does not belittle their accomplishment. Nothing in all history surpasses their achievement. The miracle was not the victory for independence. The stupendous thing was the successful establishment of the Republic. There they were, spent and bleeding, in the very chaos of newly found freedom; there they were, with ideas conflicting, interests varied, jealousies threatening, and selfishness

impelling; there they were, without having visualized nationality. They had contended for liberty, and when it was obtained they found a nation to be the necessary means of its preservation.

With commanding patriotism and lofty statesmanship, with heroic sacrifice and deep-penetrating foresight, they founded what we had come to believe the first seemingly dependable popular Government on the face of the earth. I can believe they were divinely inspired. In the reverent retrospection I can believe that destiny impelled. Surely there was the guiding hand of divinity itself, conscious of sublime purpose.

They not only wrought union and concord out of division and discord, but they established a representative democracy, and for the first time in the history of the world wrote civil liberty into the fundamental law. On this civil liberty is builded the temple of human liberty, and through this representative Government we Americans have wrought to the astonishment of the world. More, on the unfailing foundation of civil liberty they established orderly government, the most precious possession of all civilization, and made justice its highest purpose.

Mark you, they were not reforming the world. They had dearly bought the freedom of a new people; they reared new standards of liberty; they consecrated themselves to equal rights, then sought to establish the highest guaranty of them all. They had the vision to realize that no dependable government could be founded on ephemeral popular opinion. They knew that thinking, intelligent, deliberate, public opinion, in due time would write any statute that justice inspired. They knew that no pure democracy, with political power measured by physical might, ever had endured; that neither the autocrat with usurped or granted power, or the mass in impassioned committal could maintain liberty and justice or bestow their limitless blessings. So they fashioned their triumphs, their hopes, their aspirations, and their convictions into the Constitution of the representative Republic; they made justice the crowning figure on the surpassing temple, and stationed beckoning opportunity at the door—equal opportunity, let me say—and bade the world to come and be welcome; and the world came—the down-trodden and the oppressed, the adventurous and ambitious—and they drank freely of the waters of our political life, and stood erect, and achieved, each according to his merits or his industry, his talents or his genius. Generous in their rejoicing, the fathers neglected to establish the altars of consecration at the threshold. Eager to develop our measureless resources, anxious to have humanity come and partake freely of new-world liberty, they asked no dedication at the portals. They developed an American soul in their own sacrifices for liberty, but neglected to demand soul consecration before participation on the part of those who came to share their triumphs.

We have come to realize the oversight now. We have come to find our boasted popular Government put to the crucial test in defending its national rights. We met with no such problem in the Civil War. That was a destined conflict between Americans of the two schools of political thought, which was the final test in maintaining nationality. There was like passion for country on either side of that great struggle, but the dross in the misdirected passion for disunion was burned away in the crucible of fire and blood, and the pure gold turned into shining stars in dear Old Glory again. We settled rights to nationality among ourselves. We are fighting to-day for the unalterable rights which are inherent in nationality, without which no self-respecting nation could hope to survive, and for which any nation refusing to fight does not deserve to survive.

There has never been one moment of doubt among Americans about the righteousness of our part in this unutterable war. There has never been any question among Americans about the necessity of our taking a mighty part therein. And there isn't any question among real, red-blooded Americans about our fighting it to a triumphant ending. It is not in my heart to utter a boast, and I am not so unheeding as to underrate the determination and the preparedness of the allied central powers. I do not misconstrue the loyalty of their peoples, against whom we do and must give battle whether we proclaim it so or not, but this mightiest conflict of all time is one of resources and brains as well as valor and heroism, and America is rich in all, and her strength is doubled by the righteousness of our cause. We were slow in our committal, but it is unalterable. We do not seek to destroy, but Germany must be brought to terms. We do not cry for vengeance, but the madman of the world must be restrained or restored to reason. We do not mean to intrude or dictate any more than we mean to tolerate intrusion or dictation, but now that we are involved, we mean to make the world fit to live in, and hold America and all lawful avenues of commerce and comity safe for Americans on land or sea.

We have the duty to preserve the inherited covenant of the fathers; we have the obligation to hand on to succeeding generations the very Republic which we inherited. If this generation will not sacrifice and suffer in this crisis of the world, the Republic is doomed. If this fortunate people can not prove popular government capable of defense in a war for national rights, popular government fails. If the impudent assumption of world domination is not thwarted by the entente allies and this people, then civilization itself is defeated. Never since the world began has any nation been able to dominate the world. A mighty, righteous people may influence and help mankind, and I have wished that noble task for this Republic, but domination is for God alone, and His agency is the universal brotherhood of man.

There is one compensation in the very beginning. We are finding ourselves. From this day henceforth we are to be an American people in fact as well as name. Consecration to America is the deliberate and unalterable decree. The dedicating altars are erected and are free as liberty itself. Now and hereafter the individual, no matter who he is or whence he comes, who proclaims himself an American and fattens his existence on American opportunity, must be an American in his heart and soul. More, the American of to-day, to-morrow, and so long as the Republic endures and triumphs, must be schooled to the duties of citizenship which go with the privileges and advantages thereof, and men and women of America are to find what they can do for orderly government instead of seeking what it can do for them.

Solemnly, my countrymen, this is an epoch in human affairs. The world is in upheaval. There is more than war and its measureless cost. Civilization is in a fluid state. All existent forms of government are being tested, and the very fundamentals of human achievement are in question. In this hour of reverent memory for the beloved Father of our Country, in this wholesome retrospection of the miracle wrought by the founders, in the hurried contemplation of the marvelous achievements of our people to whom they gave an immortal beginning, let us strive to appreciate their wisdom and our good fortune and commit ourselves anew to the essential preservation.

I wonder what the great Washington would utter in warning, in his passionate love of the Republic and his deep concern about future welfare, if he could know the drift of to-day? In his undying farewell address his repeated anxiety was concerning jealousies and heartburnings which spring from distrust and factional misrepresentations—"they tend to rend alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

And he warned us that "respect for authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty." "Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little less than a name where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction * * * and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of rights and property."

Alluding to parties, more comparable to factions in our citizenship of the present day, he warned against "the spirit having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed, but in those of popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy."

In our mighty development we have added to the perils of which Washington warned. The danger has not been in party

association, but in party appeal or surrender to faction. There has been no partisan politics in our war preparation. On the contrary, partisan lines have been effaced, to close up the ranks in patriotic devotion. But factions have grown more menacing and hold their factional designs more necessary than patriotic consecration.

It is characteristic of popular government, and its weakness, that there is more appeal to popularity than concern for the common weal. Too many men in public life are more concerned about ballots than the bulwarks of free institutions. Our growth, our diversification, our Nation-wide communication, our profit-bearing selfishness—these have filled the land with organized factions, not geographical, as Washington so much feared, but commercial, industrial, agricultural, and professional, each seeking to promote the interests of its own, not without justification at times, but often a menace, in exacting privilege or favor through the utterance of political threats. If popular government is to survive it must grant exact justice to all men and fear none. If law is to be respected and government remain supreme, legislation must be for all the people, not for the few of vast fortune or its influences, or the few of commanding activity and their assumptions, or the many who may assert political power in accordance with numerical strength. The Republic is of all the people, equal in their claims to civil liberty and the grant of opportunity, aye, and its righteous rewards. The anxieties of world conflict and the inevitable alterations must not blind us to the tasks of preservation.

If the war is to make of us, or of any national votary of modified democracy, an impotent people, paralyzed by revolutionary reform, it is not worth the winning. If this world tumult is to leave wrecked hopes like that of chaotic Russia to prove that autocracy and unintelligent democracy have a common infamy, then civilization must have its purification in a penitence of failure and wrecked hopes and unspeakable sacrifices, until God in His mercy and wisdom restores sanity to mankind and admonishes men to achievement over the proven paths of human progress. No thinking man can ignore the changes which war is working. But surely there is a righteous mean between the extremes of the expiring adherents of autocracy and the intoxicated radicals of deceived and demoralized democracy. Let us prove the Republic the highest agency of humanity's just aspirations.

My countrymen, I am not crying out in a wilderness of pessimism, I am uttering a warning that comes of love for the Republic. Let us go on, no matter what betides, to the dependable establishment of our national rights and the safety of our peoples; yes, and the sustained hands of justice among the peoples of the earth. We are no longer able to hold aloof, and the world must

be made safe to live in. Let us prove our unity—the common purpose and the unalterable purpose of all Americans to do that, and then let us dedicate ourselves in unity and concord and the same unalterable resolution to the preservation of the inherited Republic. I could utter a prayer for an American benediction, to bestow on us the wisdom, the devotion, the faith, and the willingness to sacrifice, which strengthened the fathers in their mighty tasks. I wish we might dwell in their simplicity and frugality and the freedom from envy which attended. I wish I might end the extravagence of government and of individual life which adds to unrest and rends our strength. It is our besetting sin. We need as much sober thought about what we spend as we need agitation about what we earn in every walk of life. No people shod in eighteen dollar shoes is equipped for the conquering march of civilization.

We do not proclaim ours the perfect Republic, nor yet the ideal popular Government, but we do maintain it is the best and the freest that the world has ever known, and under it mankind has advanced and achieved as under none other since civilization dawned, and in good conscience and consecrated citizenship and abiding faith and high hope we mean, with God's good guidance, to go on to the fulfillment of the highest American destiny.

HEAD OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AFTER SARGENT'S ENGRAVING
OF GILBERT STUART'S PAINTING, USED ON
PROGRAMS OF JOINT CELEBRATIONS OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

A CHALLENGE!

I AM an American.
My father belongs to the Sons of the Revolution;
My mother, to the Colonial Dames.
One of my ancestors pitched tea overboard in Boston Harbor;
Another stood his ground with Warren;
Another hungered with Washington at Valley Forge.
My forefathers were America in the making:
They spoke in her council halls;
They died on her battle-fields;
They commanded her ships;
They cleared her forests.
Dawns reddened and paled.
Staunch hearts of mine beat fast at each new star
In the nation's flag.
Keen eyes of mine foresaw her greater glory:
The sweep of her seas,
The plenty of her plains,
The man-hives in her billion-wired cities.
Every drop of blood in me holds a heritage of patriotism.
I am proud of my past.
I am an American.

I AM an American.
My father was an atom of of dust.
My mother a straw in the wind,
To His Serene Majesty.
One of my ancestors died in the mines of Siberia;
Another was crippled for life by twenty blows of the knout;
Another was killed defending his home during the massacres.
The history of my ancestors is a trail of blood
To the palace-gate of the Great White Czar.
But then the dream came—
The dream of America.
In the light of the Liberty torch
The atom of dust became a man
And the straw in the wind became a woman
For the first time.
"See," said my father, pointing to the flag that fluttered near,
"That flag of stars and stripes is yours;
It is the emblem of the promised land.
It means, my son, the hope of humanity.
Live for it—die for it!"
Under the open sky of my new country I swore to do so;
And every drop of blood in me will keep that vow.
I am proud of my future.
I am an American.

—Elias Lieberman.

THE ANSWER

Delivered on July 4, 1918, as an address of welcome by the President of the Sons of the Revolution to newly naturalized citizens at the Americanization Day Ceremonies at the Washington Monument.

We are gathered here today for a Public Celebration of our National Birthday. Following the annual custom of these Patriotic Societies, we have made especial effort to secure the attendance of many new citizens of foreign birth. We wish fittingly to observe this day as an Americanization Day. To you who have left your kindred in foreign lands to become Americans, we extend a hearty welcome. Since the coming here of the Pilgrim Fathers, and even before, a great experiment has been working on American shores. People of different races, creeds, conditions and aspirations have flocked here to found their homes. Here there is being fashioned a new people, all races of the civilized world are being blended under one banner.

President Wilson has said that America has not grown by multiplication from its original stock of the days preceding the Revolution. American stock, he says, has been constantly renewed, augmented and replenished by that of peoples who did not originate or even carry with them the same principles that moved those who established this Republic. A better understanding of those principles is, therefore, highly important to all of us. America should be a composite purposeful nation. America should attain that ideal under no other force than the compelling influence of affection, sympathy, and understanding amongst all Americans.

We, the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, were founded, among other things, to maintain in our communities the proper appreciation and respect for the principles for which our patriot fathers contended. We stand today for what they stood—for freedom and equal opportunity for all. We have a plan or purpose for the future. In commemorating with you, our citizens of alien birth, this Independence Day, we have a solemn responsibility to meet, a sacred duty to fulfill.

We are descendants of immigrants like you, who came to these shores more than a century and a half ago—they came for much the same reason as you have more recently come. They did not believe in the Divine right of Kings; they were more concerned with the inalienable right of man. That dynastic conception of the state as a thing whose power and glory are the chief concern of the subject, regardless of the subject's individual happiness, was no part of their creed. The Government they founded is one where the people are citizens, not subjects; where the state is created for the people as their servant responsible for its acts directly to them.

Now there are two constructive fundamental emotions upon which law, order and government can be based. One is love. The other is fear. Some of you know better than others how the cringing Prussian fears those in authority over him and you can believe, with me, that the throne of the Hohenzollerns is built upon a rock of universal fear, a fear engendered through generations of Germans by every conceivable means which organized Prussian oppression can invent. Today the German fights merely to have a chance to live. If he stops fighting in the hope of escaping death in front, punishment by death from behind awaits him. The German army is but an army of slaves. Against such an army America is sending a host of free men, animated by love for that representative government bequeathed to us by our fathers, with personal liberty as its guiding principle. The American effort and that of all peoples allied with them is one to preserve for posterity the government our fathers' blood purchased for us. We would endeavor to make clear on this Americanization Day, that America fights for one fundamental purpose—to maintain in this world free government. No class of citizens has a greater interest in such a defense of democratic principles than you, the alien born. Many of you know, better than the native American, the evils of the system from which we would escape. Our President has said "No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property." This war is to be prosecuted until peoples having the right to govern themselves shall obtain and exercise that right in perfect safety. America never has fought for nor does she now seek to be a world power. But America has nothing to live for if Prussia becomes the one dominant power of the world.

And so it has come to pass that this great Nation, the people of this land of our birth and your choice with all that they have and all that we ever hope to have, has been pledged in this struggle against an attempt of brute force to rule the world. We who were born free with you who sought here to be free have willed that we all shall die free. Let us, therefore, highly resolve, on this Americanization Day, that the Old World and the New by the decision of this War shall become one world of freedom, justice and kindness, with love as its guiding principle. Only under such an inspiration and with the requisite force, can we hope to escape a World of Prussian tyranny, greed and brutality, founded upon hatred and fear.

CONSTITUTION

1415249

Preamble

WHEREAS, It has become evident from the decline of proper celebration of such national holidays as the Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, and the like, that popular interest in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is less than in the earlier days of the Republic; and

WHEREAS, This lack of interest is to be attributed not so much to lapse of time as to the neglect on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes to perform their duty of keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors, and of the times in which they lived, and of the principles for which they contended;

THEREFORE, The Society of the *"Sons of the Revolution"* has been instituted, to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American Independence; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of the anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Fourth of July, the Capitulations of Saratoga and Yorktown, the formal Evacuation of New York by the British Army, on the 3d of December, 1783, as a relinquishment of territorial sovereignty, and other prominent events relating to or connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents and memorials relating to that War; to inspire among the members and their descendants the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of nationality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended; to assist in the commemorative celebration of other great historical events of National importance, and to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members.

ARTICLE I.

NAME OF SOCIETY.

The Society shall be known by the name, style and title of *"The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia."*

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to membership in the "Sons of the Revolution" who is descended from

an ancestor, as the propositus, who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution, between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease.

Provided, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor in the "minute-men" or "militia," it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of the State or United States, and performed garrison or field duty; and

Provided further, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as a "sailor" or "marine," it must in like manner be shown that such service was other than shore duty and regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or the Navy of one of the original thirteen States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor of the applicant was duly enrolled in the ship's company, either as an officer, seaman, or otherwise than as a passenger; and

Provided further, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as an "official," such service must have been performed in the Civil Service of the United States, or of one of the thirteen original States, and must have been sufficiently important in character to have rendered the official specially liable to arrest and imprisonment, the same as a combatant, if captured by the enemy, as well as liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain.

Service in the ordinary duties of a civil office, the performance of which did not *particularly* and *effectively* aid the American Cause, shall not constitute eligibility.

In the construction of this article, the Volunteer Aides-de-Camp of General Officers in Continental Service, who were duly announced as such and who actually served in the field during a campaign, shall be comprehended as having performed qualifying service.

The civil officials and military forces of the State of Vermont, during the War of the Revolution, shall also be comprehended in the same manner as if they had belonged to one of the thirteen original States.

No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for membership in the *"Sons of the Revolution"* where such ancestor, after assisting in the cause of American Independence, shall have subsequently either adhered to the enemy, or failed to maintain an honorable record throughout the War of the Revolution.

No person shall be admitted unless he be eligible under one of the provisions of this Article nor unless he be of good moral character and be judged worthy of becoming a member.

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

The officers of the Society of *"The Sons of the Revolution"* shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, and a Chaplain, who shall be chosen by ballot at every annual meeting from among the members thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers of the Society shall be fifteen, namely: The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Registrar, and the Chaplain, *ex-officio,* and nine others, who shall be chosen by ballot at every annual meeting from among the members of the Society.

ARTICLE V.

Admission of Members.

Every application for membership shall be made in writing, subscribed by the applicant and approved by two members over their signatures. Applications shall contain, or be accompanied by, proof of eligibility, and such applications and proof shall be submitted to the Board of Managers, who shall have full power to determine the qualifications of the applicant.

Payment of the initiation fee and subscription to the declaration required by the Constitution of this Society shall be a prerequisite of membership.

ARTICLE VI.

Declaration.

Every member shall declare upon honor that he will endeavor to promote the purposes of this Institution and observe the "Constitution" and "By-Laws" of this Society, and, if he be a citizen of the United States, shall declare that he will support the Constitution of the United States. Such a declaration shall be in writing, and subscribed by the member making it.

ARTICLE VII.

Institution Considered.

At every meeting the purposes of the Institution will be fully considered and the best measures to promote them adopted. No question, however, involving the party politics of the day within the United States shall ever be discussed or considered in any meeting of *"The Sons of the Revolution."*

ARTICLE VIII.

Commemorations.

It shall be a standing regulation that the members shall, when practicable, hold a commemorative celebration at least once every year.

ARTICLE IX.

Seal.

The seal of the Society of *"The Sons of the Revolution"* shall be one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and shall consist of the figure of a "Minute-man" in Continental uniform, standing on a ladder leading to a belfry, and holding in his left hand a musket and an olive branch, and grasping in his right hand a bell-rope. Above the cracked "Liberty bell," issuing therefrom a ribbon, bearing the motto of the *"Sons of the Revolution," "Exegi monumentum aere perennius."* Across the top of the ladder, on a ribbon, the figures "1776," and at the left of the Minute-man, and also on a ribbon, the figures "1883," the year of the Centennial commemoration of the permanent evacuation by the British army of American territory; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of an inch wide; thereon at the top thirteen stars of five points each, and at the bottom the legend, *"Sons of the Revolution."*

The Secretary shall be the custodian of the seal, which shall be identical in every particular with this description.

ARTICLE X.

Insignia.

The insignia of *"The Sons of the Revolution"* shall consist of a badge pendent from a ribbon by a ring of gold.

The badge shall be elliptical in form, with escalloped edges, one and one-quarter inches in length, and one and one-eighth inches in width; the whole surmounted by a gold eagle, with wings displayed, inverted. On the obverse side a medallion of gold in the center, elliptical in form, bearing on its face the figure of a soldier in Continental uniform, with musket slung. Beneath the figures "1775," the medallion surrounded by thirteen raised gold stars of five points each upon a border of dark blue enamel.

On the reverse side, in the center, a medallion, corresponding in form to that on the obverse, and also in gold, bearing on its face Houdon's portrait of Washington in bas-relief, encircled by the legend, *"Sons of the Revolution."* Beneath the figures "1883," and upon the reverse of the eagle, the number of the particular badge engraved; the medallion surrounded by a plain gold border conforming in dimensions to the obverse, upon which members may have their names engraved in script.

The ribbon shall be dark blue, ribbed and watered, edged with buff, one and one-half inches wide and one and one-half inches in display length.

The insignia shall be worn by the members conspicuously and only on the left breast, on all occasions when they shall assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration. The badge shall never be worn as an article of jewelry.

The Treasurer of the Society shall procure and issue the insignia to the members and shall keep a record of all issued by him.

Such insignia shall be returned to the Treasurer of the Society by any member who may formally withdraw or resign or be expelled, but otherwise it shall be deemed an heirloom.

No member shall receive more than one badge, unless to replace one, the loss or destruction of which shall first be satisfactorily established.

On occasions other than the meetings for any stated purpose or celebration, members may wear a rosette of the prescribed ribbon and pattern in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat. The Treasurer shall procure and issue the rosettes to members.

ARTICLE XI.

Alterations and Amendments.

No alteration nor amendment of the Constitution of this Society shall be made unless notice thereof shall be duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a meeting of the Society, nor unless the same shall be adopted at a subsequent meeting, held at least thirty days after such notice by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS

SECTION I.

Initiation Fee, Dues and Contributions.

The initiation fee for resident and non-resident members shall be five dollars; the annual dues for the calendar year for resident members five dollars; for non-resident members three dollars, which shall be payable on or before the first day of January in every year. Neglect to pay the initiation fee or dues for three months after election shall make such election void.

Members admitted prior to July first shall pay dues for that year; those admitted after that date shall not be required to pay dues for that year.

The payment at one time of fifty dollars shall thenceforth exempt the member so paying from the payment of annual dues; after ten years, twenty dollars; no dues after twenty years.

Members of the Sons of the American Revolution who join this Society will be exempt from the payment of an initiation fee.

Any member who may contribute one hundred and fifty dollars to the "Permanent Fund" of the Society shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues, and this exemption shall extend in perpetuity to his lineal successors in membership from the same propositus, one at a time, who may be selected for such exemption by the Society.

The Secretary, Treasurer, and Registrar shall be exempt from payment of dues during their term of service, and after a continuous term of five years they shall be exempt from further payment of dues.

SECTION II.

Permanent Fund.

There shall be a "Permanent Fund" to be derived from contributions and the initiation fees, the income only of which shall be expended.

SECTION III.

President.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in his absence a chairman *pro tempore,* shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer, under general parliamentary rules, subject to an appeal to the Society, in proper cases under those rules. He shall have power to convene the Board of Managers and appoint the place of such meeting when called by him.

He shall also perform such other representative duties on behalf of the Society, either personally or by correspondence, as it or the Board of Managers may find desirable or necessary, or as appertain to his office, and he shall enforce a strict observance of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

In case of his decease, resignation, neglect to serve, or inability from any cause to act as President, the duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President, until the vacancy shall be filled, or until the inability shall cease.

SECTION IV.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof. He shall notify all qualified and accepted candidates of their admission, and perform such other duties as the Society, or Board of Managers, or his office, may require of him. He shall have charge of the seal, certificates of incorporation, by-laws, historical and other documents and records of the Society other than those of the Treasurer; and access to all records of the Society, including those required to be deposited with the Registrar, all of which shall be kept in the office of the Society, and shall affix the seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership, and transmit the same without delay to the member for whom it shall be issued or to his proper representative. He shall also notify the Registrar of all admissions to membership, and transmit to him the applications and proofs of eligibility of all persons so admitted. He, together with the presiding officer, shall, when necessary, certify all acts of the Society, and, in proper cases, authenticate them under seal. He shall have charge of all printing and publications directed by the Society or by the Board of Managers. He shall give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and shall attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and shall give notice to the several officers of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the Society or of the Board of Managers, affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties; and, at the annual meeting, and oftener, if required, shall report to the Society the names of those candidates who have been admitted to membership, and also the names of those members whose resignations or voluntary withdrawals have been consented to and accepted, and also the names of those members who have been expelled or dropped for non-payment of dues, or for failure to substantiate claim of descent. In his absence from any meeting, a Secretary *pro tempore* may be designated therefor, unless the Assistant Secretary shall be present to act in such capacity.

SECTION V.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society; and as often as those funds shall amount to one hundred dollars they shall be deposited in some bank in the City of Washington, which shall be designated by the Board of Managers, to the credit of the Society of *"The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia,"* and such funds shall be drawn thence on the check of the Treasurer. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society, or by the Board of Managers, and shall perform such other duties as the Society, or Board of Managers, or his office, may require of him. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and, at each annual meeting, render the same to the Society, with a full statement of the financial condition of the Society, when a committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts.

For the faithful performance of his duty, he shall give such security as the Society, or Board of Managers in lieu of its action thereon, may from time to time require.

SECTION VI.

Registrar:

The Registrar shall receive from the Secretary, file, and keep of record in the office of the Society, all the proofs upon which memberships have been granted, declarations of members on admission of adherence to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, together with a list of all diplomas countersigned by him, and all documents, rolls, or other evidences of service in the War of the Revolution of which the Society may become possessed; and he, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall make or cause to be made for file in said office, copies of such original or certified documents as the owners thereof may not be willing to leave permanently in the keeping of the Society.

SECTION VII.

Chaplain.

The Chaplain shall be a regular ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and it shall be his duty to open and close all meetings with customary services, and perform such other duties as ordinarily appertain to such office.

SECTION VIII.

Historian.

The Board of Managers shall have power to appoint an Historian, who shall keep a detailed record, to be deposited with the Secretary,

of all the historical and commemorative celebrations of the Society; and he shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, essays, papers, and other documents of an historical character, other than a Register of Members, as the Secretary may be required to publish; and at every annual meeting, if there shall be a necrological list for the year then closing, he shall submit the same, with carefully prepared biographies of the deceased members.

SECTION IX.

Assistant Secretary.

The Board of Managers shall have power to appoint an Assistant Secretary, who shall assist the Secretary in the performance of such duties of that office as the latter may, from time to time, devolve upon him, and may, in such cases, give required notices, and certify, and authenticate, when necessary, any acts, documents, or records of the Society.

In case of the absence of the Secretary from any meeting of the Society or of the Board of Managers, or of his decease, resignation, neglect to serve, or inability from any cause to act in that capacity, the duties of the office shall devolve on the Assistant Secretary until the Secretary shall return, or until the vacancy shall be filled, or until the inability shall cease.

SECTION X.

Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers shall judge of the qualifications of every candidate who shall make proper application for admission to the Society, and shall have power to admit him to membership therein, if found eligible under the Constitution of this Society. Three negative votes shall be a rejection of the applicant.

They may, through the Secretary, call special meetings of the Society at such times as they may see fit; and they may arrange for commemorative celebrations by the Society.

They shall recommend plans to the Society for promoting its purposes, and, when practicable, may digest and prepare business for its meetings, and shall supervise all publications issued in its name, and decide whether copies of record or other documents or papers may be furnished on request of any party, in cases not pertaining directly to the business of the Society, and the proper conduct of its affairs.

They shall generally superintend the interests, and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society. They shall also perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws, or required by any Standing Rule or Resolve of the Society; *provided,* however, that they shall at no time be required to take any action nor contract any debt for which they shall be jointly

or severally liable. They shall be competent to consent to and to accept the resignation from membership of any enrolled member of the Society.

They may require the attendance of any member of the Society, or any official or Committee thereof, at any meeting, for consultation and advice.

The Board of Managers shall meet as often as they may desire, or at the call of the President, or upon the written request of any three members of the same, addressed to the Secretary.

Five members of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

At every annual meeting they shall submit to the Society a general report of their proceedings during the year then closing, and at such other time as may be required by the Society.

SECTION XI.

Expulsion and Suspension.

The Board of Managers shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of their total number, to expel any enrolled member of this Society, who, by a conduct inconsistent with a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or of this Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member, or who shall persistently transgress, or, without good excuse, wilfully neglect or fail in the performance of any obligation enjoined by the Constitution or By-Laws or any standing Rule of this Society. *Provided,* that such member shall have received at least ten days' notice of the complaint preferred against him, and of the time and place for hearing the same, and have been thereby afforded an opportunity to be heard in person.

Any person expelled shall have a right of appeal to the next annual meeting of the Society, but he shall not be restored to membership unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members present on that occasion or at a subsequent meeting to which the consideration of the appeal may have been specifically postponed.

Whenever the cause of expulsion shall not have involved turpitude or moral unworthiness, any member thus expelled may, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Managers, be restored to membership by the Society at any meeting.

The Board of Managers shall also have power to drop from the Roll the name of any enrolled member of the Society who shall be at least two years in arrears in the payment of dues exclusive of the current year, and who, on notice to pay the same shall fail and neglect to do so within ten days thereafter, and upon being thus dropped, his membership shall cease, but he may be restored to membership at any time by the Board of Managers, upon the payment of all such arrears and of the annual dues from date when he was dropped to the date

of his restoration. The Board of Managers may also suspend any officer from the performance of his duties for cause, which proceeding must be reported to the Society and acted upon by it within thirty days, either by rescission of the suspension or removal of the suspended officer from office, or otherwise the suspension shall cease.

SECTION XII.

Vacancies and Terms of Office.

Whenever an officer of this Society shall die, resign, or neglect to serve, or be suspended, or be unable to properly perform the duties of his office, by reason of absence, sickness or other cause, and whenever an office shall be vacant, which the Society shall not have filled by an election, the Board of Managers shall have power to appoint a member to such office *pro tempore,* who shall act in such capacity until the Society shall elect a member to the vacant office, or until the inability shall cease. *Provided,* however, that the office of President or Secretary shall not thus be filled by the Board of Managers, when there shall be a Vice-President or Assistant Secretary to enter upon the duties of those offices respectively.

The Board of Managers may supply vacancies among its members, other than an officer, when any member shall be absent from three consecutive meetings of the same, then or in case of death or resignation of any member, his place may be declared vacant by the Board of Managers and filled by the Board by an appointment which shall continue in full effect until the Society shall elect a successor.

Subject to these provisions, all officers of the Society, and the members of the Board of Managers, shall, from the time of their election or appointment, continue in their respective offices until the next annual meeting.

SECTION XIII.

Resignation.

No resignation or voluntary withdrawal from membership of any member enrolled in this Society shall become effective as a release from the obligations thereof, unless consented to and accepted by the Board of Managers.

SECTION XIV.

Disqualification.

No person who may be enrolled as a member in this Society shall be permitted to continue in membership where the proofs of claim of qualification by descent shall be found to be incorrect and insufficient to substantiate such claim, or not properly authenticated. The Society, or the Board of Managers, may, at any time after thirty days'

notice to such person to properly substantiate or authenticate his claim, require the Secretary to remove his name from the list of members, and such person shall thereupon cease to be a member. *Provided,* he shall have failed or neglected to comply satisfactorily with such notice.

Where the Board of Managers shall direct the removal of a person's name for a cause comprehended under this section, such person shall have a right to appeal to the next annual meeting of the Society; but he shall not be restored to membership unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members present on that occasion, or at a subsequent meeting to which the consideration of the appeal may have been specifically postponed.

SECTION XV.

Annual and Special Meetings.

The Society shall hold an annual meeting in the City of Washington, on the second Tuesday of December in every year, at which a general election of officers and managers, by ballot, shall take place.

At the next annual meeting preceding the Triennial Convention of the General Society, there shall be elected the delegates, and alternates, who shall represent the Socity at the meeting of the General Society.

Stated meetings shall be held in January, April, and November in each year, at such time and place as the Board of Managers shall determine. At these meetings no business shall be considered or transacted, unless a special call be issued, in which event the business to be transacted shall be specified, but historical papers may be presented and social intercourse promoted.

Special meetings shall be held by direction of the Board of Managers, or upon the written request of ten members of the Society, at such time and place as said Board may direct. At such special meeting no business shall be transacted except such as shall be specified in the notice therefor.

One week's notice of time and place of annual or special meetings shall be given by mailing through the Post Office in said city a written or printed notice to every member of the Society.

At all meetings of the Society twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The meetings of the Society for business shall be generally conducted according to Parliamentary Law, and the following Order of Business shall, as far as the same may be applicable, be followed:

Order of Business.

1. Meeting called to order by Presiding Officer.
2. Prayer by Chaplain.
3. Reading of Minutes of prior meetings not previously acted upon.

4. Election of officers and managers, when necessary.
5. Communications from or Report of Board of Managers.
6. Reports of Officers.
7. Reports of Special Committees.
8. Unfinished Business.
9. Written Communications requiring action of the Society.
10. Specially noticed business.
11. Notices of motion for subsequent meeting.
12. Miscellaneous business.

All resolutions shall be submitted in writing by the mover; all Reports of Committees shall be in writing.

SECTION XVI.

Service of Notices.

It shall be the duty of every member to inform the Secretary, by written communication, of his place of residence and of any change thereof and of his post-office address.

Service of any notice under this Constitution or By-Laws upon any member of the Society, addressed to him at his last recorded place of residence or post-office address, and forwarded by mail, shall be deemed sufficient service of such notice.

SECTION XVII.

Recommendation of Candidates.

No member shall approve an application for membership in this Society unless he shall know the candidate to be worthy, and shall have satisfied himself by due examination of proofs that such candidate is eligible, and will, if admitted, be a desirable member.

SECTION XVIII.

Nominating Committee and Qualification of Voters.

A Nominating Committee, to be chosen by the Board of Managers at a regularly appointed meeting, not less than thirty days before the date of every annual meeting, shall nominate candidates for the offices provided for by the Constitution, and within ten days after its appointment shall report the names of such nominees to the Secretary, who shall, not less than five days before the date of the annual meeting, communicate the names of the candidates to all members of the Society. All members of the Society shall have the right to make other nominations for any office in open meeting.

No member who is in arrears for dues shall vote or be eligible for election to any office.

The term of service of the Managers shall be three years, one-third of the whole number to be elected annually; *Provided,* That where a vacancy in the Board may have been filled at an election by the Board of Managers, such appointment shall continue in effect only until the next annual election.

SECTION XIX.

Decease of Members.

Upon the decease of any member residing within the District of Columbia, notice thereof, and of the time and place of the funeral, may be given by the Secretary by publication, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the members, when practicable, to attend the obsequies.

Any member, upon being informed of the decease of a member, shall make it his business to see that the Secretary is promptly notified of the fact, which fact shall, also, in due time, be communicated to the Society.

SECTION XX.

Certificate of Membership.

Every member shall be entitled to receive a certificate of membership, which shall be authenticated by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by the Registrar of the Society, and to which the seal of the *"Sons of the Revolution"* shall be affixed. The family of every deceased member shall be furnished with said certificate by the Secretary upon application.

SECTION XXI.

Committee of Historical Documents and Entertainments.

The Board of Managers of the Society shall yearly appoint a Committee on Historical Documents and Entertainments, to consist of five members of the Society and the Historian *ex-officio,* whose duty shall be the preservation and collection of Historical Documents and the charge of and arranging for the meetings provided for in Section XV of the By-Laws.

SECTION XXII.

Marshals and Stewards.

The Board of Managers of the Society may, from time to time, in their discretion, designate a member to act, under direction of the President as Marshal for the Society in its commemorative celebrations, parades, and other meetings, and to perform such duties as usually appertain to such a position.

The Board of Managers shall also yearly appoint a Committee of five Stewards, who shall have charge of the banquets of the Society.

SECTION XXIII.

Alterations and Amendments.

No alterations or amendments of the By-Laws of this Society shall be made unless notice thereof shall be duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at an annual or special meeting of the Society, nor unless the same shall be adopted at a subsequent meeting, held at least thirty days after such notice, by a vote of two-thirds of members present.

GEORGE RICHARDS

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, U. S. MARINE CORPS
PRESIDENT OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADDRESS

Delivered on March 15, 1918, at the meeting of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland, in Baltimore, Maryland, by Brigadier-General George Richards, U. S. M. C., President of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia.

Mr. President and Members of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland:

I wish to thank you one and all for the honor you bestow on the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, in whose behalf I am asked to say a word. Our Society is bound to yours by a tender tie. Our first President and founder was likewise your first President. I refer to John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, the great grandson of the immortal Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Also, let me say, when the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, was brought forth, John Lee Carroll became the first General President of our national organization. Governor Carroll's attachment to our Society arose from the fact that our birth preceded your own and from the circumstance that his winter residence at the time was in the city of Washington. But when the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland came into existence we promptly recognized his feelings, for we appreciated that he, as a native son of Maryland, belonged more properly to your organization. We regretfully accepted his resignation that he might answer your unanimous choice and serve you as President of the Society in Maryland, the State of which he was a native and a citizen. In his attachment to you, to us, and to the General Society as well, John Lee Carroll will be remembered always as a patriotic gentleman of high and lofty ideals to whom we shall forever pay a tribute of respect and affection. He was of ancient lineage, heroic name, assured station; he truly exemplified the purpose for which our Societies were founded. He knew that we were not brought forth to dream of an heroic past, but to act in a crying present. The Sons of the Revolution is not a family living alone on the former greatness of its ancestors, without plan or strength for the future. We wear a button or badge that tells the world what manner of men we sprang from, but it should not be forgotten that we stand today for what they stood, for freedom, for love of country and of law, and for equal opportunity to all. Ours is the most fortunate of all generations of Americans; a priceless privilege has been afforded us in these times. In this great cataclysm that convulses the world, men are groping for some immutable rock of refuge, for some rule of life that will save them and all that has been accumulated by their sweat since the Dark Ages. Where is that rock to be found? What is that immutable rule? Americans know in their hearts that the

rock of refuge and that rule of salvation is Liberty. It is the one sure reliance, the one guide to life, safety and happiness. And when you ask Americans where the foundations of the Liberty we enjoy are to be found, a great majority will name the American Revolution, where our ancestors suffered, for we have been so taught in our youth that Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill were its beginnings. While such may be true in one sense, let us not be led into false conceptions in this respect. Far be it from me to intimate that that Revolution was not of priceless importance to us and to mankind. But what our fathers fought there for were not so much the rights of themselves and their posterity. More particularly they struggled for the rights of other Englishmen, and what inspired them and made them master builders were those ancient Anglo-Saxon rights that had been won for them on English soil by their own forefathers. In our Capital, the city of Washington, there rises a lofty, splendid and stately spire, erected to the memory of that pivotal figure of our Revolution, George Washington. It rests upon a tremendous and solid base, necessary to its stability. Deep down in the ground that base is founded. How deep, how solid, no one knows but its builders, for its massive foundations are never now seen by us. If we go down into the cellar of our political history and study there the sills and sleepers of freedom, the foundations of the well-rounded dwelling wherein is found the liberty we all enjoy today, there is much that we shall see. That liberty, that freedom, owes its origin to beginnings of fifteen hundred years ago. All through the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages and in modern times down to the Abolition of Slavery, those rights have been held and added to by the English-speaking peoples. They came not as summer breezes; most of them came in storm and stress; for centuries Anglo-Saxon skies have resounded with combats for liberties. What our fathers of the Revolution did in this relation presents a new view, for they not only secured to us, their posterity, the imperishable blessings we enjoy today, but also they freed every English colony from the selfish colonial policy of the times of George the Third. And their action inspired all other peoples of the civilized world to examine carefully into their own rights, and this examination caused a realization of wrongs that set the world ablaze, first in England itself, then in the French Revolution, and later in the European Continental uprisings in 1848. Our American Revolution in this respect became one of the major foundations of Liberty—America's noble contribution to the list. It brought forth *first* the Declaration of Independence, an immortal document which from its inception has been in essence a declaration of war on all kings, princes, and potentates the world over. And out of that struggle there was further brought forth the best system of free representative government thus far the world has ever seen—a system that secures justice to all and protects all, high and low alike, from the encroachment of unlicensed power. But none the less, that Revolution was

but a step, one phase of a great movement involving the destiny of the human race that continues to this very day. Along that great highway over which humanity has progressed in this movement, there are many milestones that mark its progress. The signing of the Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215 was one; the Reformation in Europe in the sixteenth century was another; the coming here of the Pilgrim Fathers yet another. So was the French Revolution that followed our own Revolution; so, in the thought of many, was our own Civil War. And, as we look back at our development as Americans and at the same time glance at the paths over which other nations now our allies, have trod, there we see diverging or intersecting roads with the obstacles created by one nation against the other, when our interests and our aims did not seem identical. Now all those paths have centered into one main highway. There we, the free peoples of the world, are standing bound in the one great cause of today. That cause concerns not the destiny of ourselves as individuals, nor of ourselves as nations or peoples; it is a cause that concerns the fate of humanity itself. For, as we have grown in strength and in might, as liberalism has spread to other peoples, so has the rule of despots, of emperors and kings grown weaker. Today government by inheritance and absolutism have centered in a few, in one, we might say, in the hands of the German Kaiser himself. Under his guidance it is engaged in its death struggle. This war is to determine whether that form of government conceived by our fathers and dedicated to personal liberty is inherently and fundamentally strong enough to survive against its opposite form where the power rests not with the people but with their privileged few. So it is, that incidentally, and accidently, we are now fighting for England, just as England is now fighting for us; but essentially and fundamentally, we, all of us, the English, French, Belgian, Italian, Japanese and American people, are fighting for ourselves and for civilization. The call of today is for men to consecrate their talents, their energy, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in the cause of humanity. We, the Sons of the Revolution, clearly see that that struggle of our fathers was essentially a part of the struggle of today. One of our foremost public men, in reminding us that George the Third, with his packed and corrupt Parliament and his equally corrupt Cabinet, headed by Lord North, did not represent the true spirit of the English people, either in those times or since, put the case thus: The American Revolution was but a revolt against a Teutonic King of England, led by an English gentleman, by name George Washington.

Now, in the English Army there is a hallowed custom which gives to every regiment the right to inscribe on their colors the name of every battle in which they participate. Do you know that there is one regiment of British troops that fought against us from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, who refused to inscribe their American battles on

their colors? They said, when that as a battle honor, was offered them, that they did wish to commemorate battles where they had fought Englishmen. And this regiment fought in the Irish Wars, and there is no record of such battles on their regimental banners. We of the Marine Corps know that regiment well. During the Boxer uprising in China, in the summer of 1900, we formed its acquaintance. It is known as the Twenty-third Foot, or the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and it was on an historic spot cherished by English-speaking peoples that our acquaintance was formed. At Taku, China, at the mouth of the Peiho River, more than fifty years before, Capt. Josiah Tattnall, of the American man-of-war *Toeywan,* came to the assistance of an English frigate, engaged with Chinese pirates, and uttered his memorable words, "Blood is thicker than water." There, on that very spot, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the American Marines, early in that summer of 1900, wrote these words into actual deeds. We engaged there in battle against one enemy, and for the first time in the history of the two nations English blood and American blood was shed together. I was not with those forces at that time. But a few weeks later I arrived, and on the night of July 12, at Tientsin, I saw the Twenty-third Foot for the first time. In the darkness of that night we allies were assembled on Victoria Road in the British concession of Tientsin. We were to endeavor to take the Chinese City of Tientsin some 3 miles away, held by a formidable force of Chinese troops and Boxers. The Twenty-third Foot came up and were halted in our immediate presence. By and by, the word was given to advance. "Royal—Welsh!" was their command, instead of "Forward—March!" Away went those khaki-clad British soldiers into the darkness. When dawn came, there on the open plain to our left was revealed the deployed skirmish line of the Welsh with their khaki-covered helmets standing clear on the sky-line. But on the backs of the British officers we noted something black in the shape of a triangle. "A good idea," we thought, "the men will know their officers, but the enemy in front will see no difference." Later in the day, after we had advanced under fire with heavy losses and had reached a position under the Walled Forts of Tientsin, whence we could proceed no further, we were again joined by the Twenty-third Foot. We had settled there more or less exhausted, but had "dug in" to stick. Some of us turned to Capt. Gwynne, who commanded the British forces, and, noting then that that black triangle was of ribbons, we said we thought it a clever idea so to distinguish their officers to their men and not to the enemy's snipers. "Not so," said Gwynne. "It serves that purpose here, but such is not the object. These ribbons are the 'flash' preserved by us in memory of our service in America in your Revolutionary War." And then he told us the story of the flash. In those times they wore the periwig, with its pigtails or queue. After the surrender of Yorktown they were sent to Nova Scotia, where they learned, a year or more after its discontinuance,

that the pigtail was no longer in fashion. As the last regiment to wear the queue, they took the ribbons with which the periwig was tied and sewed them to the backs of the collars of their tunics, and wore them thereafter as part of their uniform. In 1823, when some question arose as to their right to wear this as a distinctive feature of their uniform, the circumstances became officially known, and an order came from the Crown, reading: "The King has been graciously pleased to approve the 'flashes,' now worn by the officers of the Twenty-third Foot, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, being henceforth worn and established as a peculiarity whereby to mark the dress of that distinguished regiment." And we learned some further interesting information as to the Twenty-third, which served to endear us, as Marines, to them. The Hon. Sir William Howe, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's armies in America, after Gen. Gage, was designated to that high command from service as colonel of the Royal Welsh. He, as you know, made a failure of his mission. When relieved by Sir Henry Clinton, the famous Admiral Howe, his brother, came to American shores in command of the British fleet. Then the French had openly come to our help with a squadron stronger than that of Admiral Howe. The British ships were insufficiently manned. Howe had no marines, and he made his wants known. Out of compliment to their former colonel's brother, the Royal Welsh volunteered for this duty. In isolated fights, the most notable of which was that with the French *Caesar,* a seventy-two, by the British *Isis,* of fifty guns, the spirited and gallant behavior of the Royal Welsh as marines was noted in the official reports. And let me tell you here something of more recent history. When our Gen. Pershing first set foot on British soil on June 10, 1917, from the gangplank of the steamer *Baltic,* the military bands greeted him as our most distinguished soldier with but one air, that to which the national hymns "America" and "God Save the King" are set. And there was a guard of honor of British soldiers, who presented arms to him at this instant. It was composed of a detachment from the Royal Welsh, the Twenty-third Foot, the comrades of the United States Marine Corps of 1900. During its two hundred years of existence the Royal Welsh have been the recipient of many honors. The Prince of Wales' Feathers, the Red Dragon, and the Rising Sun are the badges of the Prince of Wales. They were given the Twenty-third for its services in the Marlborough campaigns, when George the First, in 1714, conferred on them the title "The Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers." To commemorate this distinction, it advances to the command of "Royal—Welsh!" instead of to our "Forward—March!" And the White Horse of Hanover, the badge of George the Second, was granted to the Royal Welsh after the battle of Dettingen (1743), where the King personally witnessed the regiment's gallantry. The Sphinx was awarded them after the Egyptian campaign in 1801, where the regiment carried a high, disputed sand hill at the landing. Its battle

honors begin with Namur (1695), on what is now Belgian soil, and include such names as Blenheim, Oudenarde, Egypt, Martinique, Corunna, Salamanca, Peninsula, Waterloo, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Lucknow, Burma, Peking, and Ladysmith. No regiment which, during by far the larger part of its history, has consisted of a single battalion, has a list of "battle honors" as long as that of the Twenty-third Foot. When Gwynne told us that they had fought at Bunker Hill, we asked him what happened to them. "Well, you jolly well shot us up there," he said. "Some sort of an order was given to your people to wait until we got to the top of the hill." "Yes," we said, "every American schoolboy knows that order, 'Wait until you see the whites of their eyes.'" "Well," said Gwynne, "it cost us eight hundred men out of twelve hundred, that day, so our regimental history says. But that, as history, is over. It is worth noting that these days are proud days for us; for the first time in the history of the two nations we, the regular forces of each, are acting together against a common enemy." So, there with the American dead and British dead about us, we became real friends, to remain so forever, each thereafter praising the other in official reports to their respective governments. Now the Twenty-third Foot is an old organization; with twenty-five other foot regiments, they were called into being in 1689, created by William of Orange, one of the most liberal of monarchs on the English throne, to take part in a struggle against the well-organized attempts of a mighty Bourbon military autocrat to force his will upon other freer but less disciplined nations of Europe. And history is now repeating itself; the Royal Welsh is again engaged in a like struggle with the greatest military autocrat of all times, in the cause to which we Americans are also consecrated, where they are once again shoulder to shoulder with the United States Marines.

At the beginning of the great war of today the home battalions of the Royal Welsh were assembled at Wrexham Depot for service in France. On French soil they fought and bled in the stress of those times. When the German advance was hurled back from the Marne, and modern trench warfare was initiated on the Aisne, after months of the fiercest fighting, there occurred an incident—a moment of relaxation, if it may be so called—that many of us read of at the time. On Christmas Eve of 1914, on a sector manned respectively on opposite sides by the Saxons and the British, the firing suddenly ceased, but not by orders. The Saxons shouted out first, "Don't shoot." The British lads held up their hands in assent. A barrel of beer came over the trenches from the Saxon side, and the British in turn gave over their surplus rations. These British troops who responded to this invitation were none other than the famous Twenty-third, the old associates in China of the United States Marines. Let us remember that Christmas Eve of 1914 and those Saxons, our enemies now. The carol chorus that arose from the German trenches that night came from hearts that for the time being expressed peace on earth and good

will to mankind. Their ways are not our ways now, though their strain is in the Anglo-Saxon stock. Their song silenced for the time the crack of the sniper's rifle leveled across no man's land.

"You English there, why won't you come out," the Saxons called, and then the candles burned along parapets that were before guarded with ceaseless vigilance. A British chaplain gave to a Saxon colonel a copy of the English soldier's prayer, and in return received a cigar with a message for the bereaved family of a certain wounded British officer who had recently died a prisoner of war in German hands. And on the following Christmas Day the Saxons and the Welsh buried their dead and even played together a game of football, which the Saxons won. That such things could have occurred in the midst of war seems unbelievable to us, but that they did occur there can be no mistake. It brings us back our faith in the virtues of men. That truce was not an official truce, for no Kaiser willed or authorized it. It came from the hearts of those who were bearing the brunt of war; it expressed that sentiment upon which in the end the world will once again be united. And, as we remember what came from the hearts of Saxons, chained unknowingly to them to the wheels of the Prussian military despotism it is our duty to destroy, let us also hearken back to what it was my endeavor to make clear in the beginning. Let us again go down and examine the cellar of our political history and study there anew the sills and sleepers upon which our instituted form of government, dedicated to personal liberty, rests. There we find certain fundamental rights inherent with that system, such as the right of public assembly, the right of petition, the right of protest and the right of free speech. But first of all we find there the right of public assembly. We, the English-speaking peoples, had a word "moot," a noun, meaning ordinarily a dispute, a debate, a discussion, but its original preferred definition was "a meeting," a formal assembly. It is a word of Anglo-Saxon origin. Those ancient Saxons, the forebears of the very men who declared that unofficial truce that Christmas night, carried what we may now call the beginnings of representative government out of the forests of Germany into England. They had what was known as the folkmoot, the hundredmoot, the villagemoot, and the shiremoot, assemblies of the people for the discussion of matters that concerned them—the people. Puny and imperfect but well defined, these moots—the seed of representative government—found lodgment on English soil. There it was nourished and has grown into the institutions we cherish and fight for today. For from these moots of the ancient Saxons there have grown, under our guidance, parliaments, congresses, legislatures and constitutions, and governments expressive of the public will, while in the Germany from whence the seed came, liberty is dumb.

How did such come to pass? To understand, let us read these words of the German Emperor, uttered very early in his reign:

"It is the soldier and the army, not parliamentary majorities and votes, that have welded the German Empire together. My confidence rests upon the army."

And again, in 1898, he said:

"The most important heritage which my noble grandfather and father left me is the army, and I received it with pride and joy. To it I addressed the first decree when I mounted the throne. * * * And leaning upon it, trusting our old guard, I took up my heavy charge, knowing well that the army was the main support of my country, the main support of the Prussian throne, to which the decision of God has called me."

Von Bernhardi, in his book, "Germany and the Next War," thus expressed the German aims:

"Our next war will be fought for the highest interests of our country and of mankind. This will invest it with importance in the world's history. 'World power or downfall!' will be our rallying cry."

We are in this war to give expression by our deeds to the purpose of Almighty God. For it is written: *"All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."* So it is that every American who now crosses the Atlantic goes on a holy errand, and every gun, every shell, every bullet aimed at the heart of the enemy is engaged on a sacred work for the relief of humanity. America's cause is as just as Truth, as holy as a Benediction from the Almighty.

The New World is to carry forward this war for humanity from now on, and hereafter, so long as brute force attempts to control mankind. The clouds across the Atlantic are dark, indeed, in these times. But what of the radiance which shines from Heaven upon the free New World! Here is the hope of humanity. The Old World is inextricably engulfed in misery. It cannot do more than stagger along in bloody trenches, unable to make that succesful war essential for an enduring peace. So, far away across the Atlantic, civilization stands stretching out its arms to us for help against the common enemy. In answer to that call, in the name of Jesus Christ, we are going forward to victory. God, give us loyalty, God, give us fortitude, God, give us unflinching and unfailing courage to fight our country's cause and to fight gloriously alike for Him.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL

"To teach our sons and daughters, by precept and example, the honor of serving such a country as America—that is a work worthy of the finest manhood and womanhood. The well-born are those who are born to do that work. The well-bred are those who are bred to be proud of that work. The well-educated are those who see deepest into the meaning and necessity of that work."—HENRY VAN DYKE.

ELECTED

EDWARD PRESCOTT ABBE — April 14, 1915.

2138 California Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Blackler* (1740-1818); Captain in Colonel John Glover's (Massachusetts) Regiment, May 19, 1775, to December, 1775; Captain of Massachusetts Militia, 1776-1777.

WILLIAM STONE ABERT. — November 5, 1901.

Attorney-at-Law. Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Timothy Matlack* (1730-1829); Colonel in command of the Fifth Rifle Battalion of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

ANTHONY CALLIS ADDISON. — November 29, 1889.

(Charter Member)

Bureau of Fisheries. 1910 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Andrew Leitch* (....-1776); Major, Virginia Continental Line; killed in the action of Harlem Heights, 1776.

JAMES HENRY ALBURTIS — November 7, 1919.

Copy Editor, Government Printing Office. 29 W. Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Great-grandson of *Johonnes Van Metre, Jr.* (1735-1818); Commanded a Company in Second Battalion of Berkeley County Militia, Virginia.

ELECTED

HENRY TURMAN ALLEN. October 9, 1893

Major General, U. S. Army. Commanding Army of Occupation, Germany.

Great-grandson of *John Allen* (1749-1816) of Virginia; Captain of Taylor's Regiment, Virginia Convention Guards; Major and issuing Commissary of Albemarle, Virginia, January 1779-November 1782; emigrated to Kentucky 1786, located in Bourbon County 1788.

SELDEN BROOKE ARMAT. March 31, 1920.

Captain, U. S. Army. Office Director of Finance, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Brooke*, who served as a Lieutenant in Captain William Lynn's and James Scott's Company, First Virginia Regiment of Cavalry commanded successively by Colonel Isaac Read, Lieutenant Colonel Green, and Colonel James Hendricks.

DAVISSON ARMSTRONG. May 20, 1892.

President, Citizens National Bank. Frostburg, Md.

Grandson of *William Armstrong*, (1763-1848); Ensign, Captain William Bratten's Company, Colonel William Irvine's Regiment, Seventh Pennsylvania Line.

MATTHEW CHALMERS ARMSTRONG. April 19, 1916.

Real Estate. Hampton, Va.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Israel Camp* (1723-1778) Ensign and later Captain in the Revolutionary Army, Connecticut troops.

Great-great-grandson of *Rejoice Camp*, private in Captain Johnson's Company Connecticut State Troops, Fifth Battalion, Wadsworth Brigade 1776. Captain Samuel Camp's Company, Colonel Hooker's Regiment Militia.

Great-great-great-grandson of *John Hamilton*, Captain Third Hampshire County Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

CLARENCE AIKIN ASPINWALL. March 21, 1917.

President, Security Storage Company, 1839 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Adonijah Montague* (1757-1828) who was in the battle at Bennington, Vermont.

ELECTED

EDWIN BURR BABBITT. March 4, 1895.

Brigadier General, U. S. Army. Camp Lewis, Washington.

Great-great-grandson of *Jonathan Titcomb*, (1728-1817); Member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 1774; Colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment in the Rhode Island expedition, 1778; Member of the State Convention of Massachusetts in 1780; and Brigadier-General of Militia.

PHILIP RANDOLPH BAKER. July 27, 1920.

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy. 2901 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Baker*; served in a militia company recruited in East Haddam, Connecticut, participated in campaign of Long Island and evacuation of New York; died as a result of ill treatment while a prisoner of war in the hands of the British.

JOHN CULVER BARCALOW. February 17, 1920.

Investments. 741 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Boylan*, Minuteman, Somerset, New Jersey State Troops in the Revolutionary War.

RICHARD VERMILLION BARRY. March 6, 1914.

Navy Department. 124 "C" Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Jacob Bright* (1729-1802); Captain in Colonel Lewis Nicola's Regiment of Life Guards, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1776.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON BAYARD. December 4, 1915.

Commander (Chaplain's Corps) U. S. Navy. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif.

Great-great-great-grandson of Dr. *Noble Wimberly Jones;* delegate to the Continental Congress and one of the foremost to advance the cause of liberty in Georgia; one of the five representatives of the Province of Georgia in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia chosen September 13, 1775.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *John Bayard* (1738-1806); Major Second Battalion Philadelphia Militia 1775, Colonel Philadelphia Militia 1777, Colonel Fourth Battalion Philadelphia Militia 1779.

ELECTED

ROBERT SIDNEY BELKNAP. January 10, 1916.

The National City Company. Charles and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Great-great-grandson of *Moses Belknap;* private in Captain Timothy Bush's Company of Vermont Militia.

EDMUND HAYES BELL. January 7, 1920.

The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Brigadier-General *William Thompson* (1736-1781); Colonel of Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, 1775; Colonel First Regiment Continental Line, 1776; Brigadier-General Continental Line, March 1, 1776, Pennsylvania troops, captured by British at Battle of Three Rivers, Quebec, January 8, 1776; exchanged October 25, 1780, for Major General Baron de Riedesel; received his promotion to Brigadier-General for gallant conduct in action.

OLA WALTER BELL. March 29, 1905.

Major, U. S. Army. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Great-grandson of *James Bell* (1760-1831); Private, Captain Benjamin Stoddard's Company of Colonel Thomas Hartley's Additional Continental Regiment, afterwards the Eleventh Pennsylvania, serving for three years, from 1777 to 1780.

LAURENCE VINCENT BENET. June 25, 1892.

Artillery Engineer. 1 Avenue Camoens, Paris, France.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Helm* (1746-1778); First Lieutenant, Third Battalion, Virginia Forces.

MARCUS BENJAMIN. February 6, 1900.

Editor. U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Nathan Benjamin* (1737-1785); Private in Lieutenant Andrew Loomis' Company, Colonel Moses Ashley's Militia.

Great-great-grand-son of *Eliphalet Terry* (1742-1802); Ensign, First Company of Train-Band of Enfield, 1775; Commissioner in Enfield for supplies for War and Loan Office, 1778.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Ephraim Terry* (1701-1783); Committee of Correspondence to receive money for destitute Boston people; Major, Enfield, Connecticut Train-Band.

ELECTED

Great-great-grandson of *David Mitchell* (1748-1810); Lieutenant Captain James Campbell's Company, Colonel Ashley's (jr,) Regiment; was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Matthew Mitchell;* Corporal, Captain John Hinman's Company,Thirteenth Connecticut Militia.

Great-great-grandson of *Daniel Dibble* (1754-1842); Lieutenant, Captain James Campbell's Company, Colonel Ashley, jr.'s, Regiment; was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Great-great-grandson of *Joel Hough* (1757-1843); Private, Captain Jesse Moss' Company, Captain Isaac Bronson's Company, Colonel Hezekiah Sabin's Regiment, 1779.

ADOLPHUS BOGARDUS BENNETT, JR. May 23, 1912.

Physician. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Anson Carey* (1762-1842); Private in Captain Nath Wales' Company, Colonel Levi Wells' Regiment of Connecticut Troops.

ROBERT ROOT BENNETT. January 6, 1904.

Attorney-at-Law. 1717 "T" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Robert Bennett* (1744-....); Lieutenant, First Company, Smithfield Militia, Rhode Island, 1779 and 1780.

Great-grandson of *Moses Root* (1744-....); Corporal, Captain Aaron Rowley's Company, Colonel John Brown's Regiment, Berkshire County, Massachusetts Militia, 1777.

Great-great-grandson of *Stephen Rust* (1747-1786); Private, Captain Jonathan Stoddard's Company of Artillery, Colonel Craft's Massachusetts Militia, 1777.

Great-great-grandson of *John Latimer* (1703-1792); Captain, Lexington Alarm List, New London, Connecticut, 1776.

FRANK HAGER BIGELOW. June 25, 1902.

Professor of Meteorology. Observatorio Magnetico, Pilar, Argentina.

Great-grandson of *Convers Bigelow* (1755-....); Private, Captain Samuel Lawson's Militia Company,

ELECTED

1775; also Private, Captain Asahel Wheeler's Militia Company, Colonel John Robinson's Regiment, 1776. Massachusetts forces.

Great-great-grandson of *Josiah Bigelow* (1730-1810); Lieutenant, Captain Israel Whittemore's Militia Company, 1775, Massachusetts forces.

Great-grandson of *Nathan Hagar* (1744-1802); Private, Captain Samuel Lawson's Militia Company, 1775, Massachusetts forces.

Great-grandson of *Elijah Travis* (1758-1824); Private, Captain Benjamin Gates' Company, Colonel Manter's Regiment, 1776; Private, Lieutenant Samuel Lamb's Company, 1776; and Private, Captain Abel Holden's Company, Colonel Nixon's Regiment, 1778, Massachusetts forces.

WILLIAM THEODORE BINGHAM. September 26, 1917.

Journalist. Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Gilbert* (1743-....); Justice of the Peace for the County of Grafton, New Hampshire, 1774; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Minute Men, commanded by Colonel Samuel Stevens, at Lyme, New Hampshire, September 1, 1775; one of the representatives from Lyme to a conference held in Lebanon, New Hampshire, to take measures for the protection of the surrounding towns, 1777; served as private in Captain Jonathan Chandler's Company.

EDWARD MAURICE BLACKWELL. January 8, 1914.

Commander (Medical Corps), U. S. Navy. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Great-grandson of *Joseph Blackwell* (1750-1823); Signer of the "Westmoreland Protest;" Second Lieutenant, Tenth Virginia (Continental) Regiment; First Lieutenant, Sixth Virginia; Captain in 1781; Major, Subsistence Department, Virginia Line.

THOMAS BLAGDEN. May 1, 1893.

Real Estate. P. O. Box 1736, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Gold Selleck Silliman* (1732-1790); Colonel, Fourth Connecticut Militia; Colonel in Regular Service, May, 1776; Brigadier-General, December, 1776; Appointed by the Legislature to command all the Cavalry of Connecticut, June, 1776.

ELECTED

MONTGOMERY BLAIR. October 28, 1891.

Attorney-at-Law. Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Nathaniel Gist* (1719-1794); Colonel and Brigadier-General, Virginia State Troops.

Great-great-grandson of *Peter Woodbury* (1738-1818); Captain Taylor's Company, New Hampshire Troops, 1775; Signer of Declaration of Revolution, 1776; member of Committee of Safety, and Delegate to State Convention.

Great-grandson of *Asa Clapp* (1762-1848); Volunteer under General Sullivan, 1778; Third Officer of Captain Dennis' ship; promoted to First Lieutenant.

Grandson of *James Woodbury* (1738-1823); Signer of Declaration of Revolution, 1776.

WOODBURY BLAIR. October 28, 1891.

Attorney-at-Law. Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Nathaniel Gist* (1719-1794); Colonel and Brigadier-General, Virginia State Troops.

Great-great-grandson of *Peter Woodbury* (1738-1818); Captain Taylor's Company, New Hampshire Troops, Signer of Declaration of Revolution, 1776; Member of Committee of Safety, and Delegate to State Convention.

Great-grandson of *Asa Clapp* (1762-1848); Volunteer under General Sullivan, 1778; Third Officer of Captain Dennis' ship; promoted to First Lieutenant.

Grandson of *James Woodbury* (1738-1823); Signer of Declaration of Revolution, 1776.

EADS TWYMAN BLOCKER. September 30, 1920.

Pay Clerk. U. S. Marine Corps, Managua, Nicaragua.

Great-great-grandson of *John Blocker*, Sr.; Private in South Carolina Militia.

GEORGE BEALE BLOOMER. December 13, 1915.

Attorney-at-Law. 2008 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Commodore *Thomas Truxton*, (1755-1823); Commanded the following vessels sailing letters of Marque from State of Pennsylvania: *And. Caldwell*, ship 10 guns; *Commerce*, ship 14 guns; *Independence*, ship 10 guns; *Mars*, ship of 4 guns; *St. James*, ship 20 guns.

ELECTED

STANHOPE ENGLISH BLUNT. October 17, 1892.

Colonel, U. S. Army (Retired). 83 Ridgewood Terrace, Springfield, Mass.

Great-great-grandson of *John Blunt* (....-1798); Member of the New Hampshire Legislature, 1778-81.

JOEL THOMPSON BOONE. September 30, 1920.

Lieutenant Commander (Medical Corps), U. S. Navy. Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *George Hughes* (1742-1782); of Pennsylvania, Fifer in Third Company of Colonel Adam Hubly's Regiment, Eleventh (Pennsylvania) Continental Line.

MERRITT DANIEL BOOTH. June 15, 1920.

U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Lake Charles, La.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Ezra Pike;* Private in Captain James Tallmadge's Company of Colonel Roswell Hopkins' Regiment; Corporal in Captain John W. Schermerhorn's Company of Colonel William Van Rensselaer's Regiment, New York forces.

GARDNER LLOYD BOOTHE. January 10, 1917.

Attorney-at-Law. 711 Princess Street, Alexandria, Va.

Great-great-grandson of *William Hartshorne* (1742-1816); member "Fairfax County Committee of Safety," Virginia, of which committee George Washington was Chairman and Robert Harrison, clerk.

GARDNER LLOYD BOOTHE, II. March 31, 1902.

1406 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Richard Henry Lee* of Virginia, who was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Great-great-grandson of *William Hartshorne* (1742-1816); member "Fairfax County Committee of Safety," Virginia, of which committee George Washington was Chairman and Robert Harrison, clerk.

ELECTED

WILLIAM J BOOTHE. March 29, 1916.

Broker. 406 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

Great-great-grandson of *William Hartshorne* (1742-1816); member "Fairfax County Committee of Safety" of Virginia, of which committee George Washington was Chairman and Robert Harrison, clerk.

FREDERIC STICKNEY BORCHERS. April 23, 1919.

(By transfer from Pennsylvania Society.)

323 Maryland Avenue N. E., Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *James Stickney* (1742-1823); commissioned an ensign in Captain John Belknap's Company, Second New York Ulster County Militia, Revolutionary War; Colonel John McClaughry's Regiment; served as private in Captain Benjamin Vail's Company in the same regiment.

LUCIUS ALLYN BOSTWICK, March 21, 1917.

Captain, U. S. Navy. Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Bostwick* (1758-1820); Private in Captain Benedict's Company, Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, enlisting August 24, 1776, Connecticut forces.

GRANVILLE CARTER BRADFORD. March 2, 1915.

Investments. 335 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Kellett Bradford* (1740-1793), of Virginia; Captain of Artillery; Major and Aide-de-Camp to General George Weeden; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

NELSON DUVALL BRECHT. November 7, 1917.

Physician. 609 Twenty-second Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Duvall* (1740-1804); Private in Captain Hatch Dent's Company, Second Maryland Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Woolford.

SOUTHWICK CARY BRIGGS. May 4, 1904.

Real Estate. Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Elias Buel* (1737-1824); Major, Second Battalion Connecticut Troops, Colonel

ELECTED

John Ely, 1777; commanded Fort Trumbull, New London, 1777; Deputy to General Court from Coventry, Connecticut, 1777-8.

Great-great-grandson of *Solomon Southwick* (2d), of Connecticut (1731-1897); Deputy Commissioner General of Issues, 1778; and Deputy Commissioner General of Issues to receive supplies for troops, 1781.

MERVYN CHANDOS BUCKEY. March 11, 1899.

Colonel Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Samuel Walter Washington* (1734-1781) of Virginia; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his brother, General George Washington.

BARRY BULKLEY. January 12, 1892.

Secretary, Metropolitan Theatre Company. 932 "F" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Peacock* (1731-1828); Sergeant, Captain Van Keuren's Company, Colonel Newkirk's Regiment, New York Troops. He was with General Washington in his retreat through New Jersey, crossing the Delaware.

ROBERT WELLS BULKLEY. October 11, 1899.

Manager, Feature Film Company. 1744 "F" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Peacock* (1731-1828); Sergeant, Captain Van Keuren's Company, Colonel Newkirk's Regiment, New York Troops. He was with General Washington in his retreat through New Jersey, crossing the Delaware.

FRANCIS MASON BURROWS. January 10, 1916.

Special Agent, Department of Commerce. 2148 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of General *John Burrowes* (1760-1824), of New Jersey; who was Captain of the additional Continental Regiments commanded by Colonel David Foreman; also a Captain in and Major of an additional regiment commanded by Colonel Oliver Spencer. Was commissioned Captain in Foreman's Regiment, January 29, 1777, commissioned Major, July 22, 1779.

ELECTED

HIRAM RALPH BURTON. May 23, 1917.

Attorney-at-Law. Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Rodney* (1725-1792); sheriff of Sussex County in 1751 and 1756; trustee of the General Loan Office in 1769; appointed November 6, 1773 on commission to build a bridge at Lewes, Delaware; November 10, 1776, member of Council of Safety; February 21, 1777, military treasurer for Sussex County, Delaware.

HENRY KIRK BUSH-BROWN. March 31, 1913.

(By transfer from New York Society)

Sculptor. 1729 "G" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *George Bush* (1756-1843); Drummer in Captain Abraham Tyler's Company, Eighth Connecticut Continental Regiment, Colonel Zedediah Huntington, commanding, December 17, 1775.

HENRY BUCHANAN BYRD. January 10, 1917.

Banker. 719 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *William Bird*, of Pennsylvania; who was First Lieutenant June 10, 1777, and Captain August, 1777, Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons Continental Troops commanded by Colonel Stephen Moylan.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *William Bird*, of Pennsylvania; who was First Lieutenant Second Pennsylvania Battalion January 5, 1776; Captain Fourth Continental Dragoons to January, 1777, Resigned July 8, 1778.

HENRY BUCHANAN BYRD, JR. February 7, 1917.

Banker. 918 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *William Bird*, of Pennsylvania; who was First Lieutenant June 10, 1777 and Captain August, 1777, Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons Continental Troops commanded by Colonel Stephen Moylan.

Great-great-great-great grandson of Captain *William Bird*, of Pennsylvania, who was First Lieutenant Second Pennsylvania Battalion, January 5, 1776; Captain Fourth Continental Dragoons to January, 1777; Resigned July 8, 1778.

ELECTED

EDWARD KERNAN CAMPBELL. May 23, 1917.

Chief Justice, U. S. Court of Claims. 2017 "F" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of Captain *John Campbell* (1741-1825) of Virginia, who enlisted in 1776 and was commissioned Captain of the Militia by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1777.

JOHN DOYLE CARMODY. November 5, 1902.

Major of Infantry, U. S. Army. War Department, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *John Doyle;* Captain of Independent Pennsylvania Company, July, 1776; Company became part of Eleventh Pennsylvania, December 16, 1777; one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

JOHN FULTON CARMODY. March 31, 1920.

1211 Vermont Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Chandler* who was a sergeant in Captain Turner's Artillery of New Hampshire Troops.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Caleb Chase* who was a Corporal in Colonel Reynolds Regiment of New Hampshire Militia.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of *Samuel Gunnison* who was Captain of Tenth Company, Sixteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Militia.

Great-great-grandson of *John Doyle* who was Captain of an independent Company organized at Philadelphia, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Green Springs.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Robert Fulton* who was a Sergeant in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution.

ROYAL PHELPS CARROLL. November 26, 1915.

41 East 49th Street, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Great-great-grandson of *Charles Carroll,* of Maryland; who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, also a Member of the First Continental Congress.

GEORGE FREDERICK CHAPLINE. October 18, 1915.

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy. U. S. S. Columbia, care of Postmaster, New York City.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *Moses Chapline* (1754-1812); was First Lieutenant, Maryland Battalion

ELECTED

of the Flying Camp; First Lieutenant Sixth Maryland, Captain, Sixth Maryland; Battles, Long Island, Brooklyn Heights, White Plains, Storming of Fort Washington, Trenton, and Princeton; wounded at the Battle of Cowpens.

VANCE DUNCAN CHAPLINE. June 15, 1920.

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy. U. S. S. Reid., Care Postmaster, New York City.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *Moses Chapline* (1754-1812); First Lieutenant, Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp; First Lieutenant, Sixth Maryland; Captain, Sixth Maryland; Battles of Long Island, Brooklyn Heights, White Plains, Storming of Fort Washington, Trenton, and Princeton; wounded at the Battle of Cowpens.

WILLIAM RIDGELY CHAPLINE, Jr. March 2, 1915.

United States Forestry Service, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *Moses Chapline* (1754-1812); was First Lieutenant, Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp; First Lieutenant, Sixth Maryland; Captain, Sixth Maryland; Battles, Long Island, Brooklyn Heights, White Plains, Storming of Fort Washington, Trenton, and Princeton; wounded at the Battle of Cowpens.

PLIMPTON BIRD CHASE. April 1, 1913.

Beverly, Sparta, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *Beverly Chase* (1759-....); Private in Captain Brown's Company, Third Regiment, Dutchess County, New York Militia, Colonel Wynkoop.

JOHN WHITSITT CHILDRESS. March 31, 1920.

U. S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Joseph Magruder*; First Captain, 29th Battalion, Maryland; participated in campaigns of 1777 and 1779.

ROBERT SMITH CHILTON, JR. May 22, 1891.

U. S. Consul. Coburg, Canada.

Great-great-grandson of *George Brent* (1703-1779); Member of Committee of Safety and Observation of Staf-

ELECTED

ford County, Virginia, July, 1774, to devise means to resist the taxation of Great Britian and to encourage the people of Boston.

LEWIS PAINTER CLEPHANE. December 17, 1897.

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy. 1225 "K" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Augustus Collins* (1743-1813); Private, Lexington Alarm, 1775; Ensign, Second Company, General Wooster's First Connecticut Regiment; Second Lieutenant, Captain Hand's Guilford Company, Captain Talcott's Regiment, 1776; Captain, Third Company, Colonel Thaddeus Cook's Regiment, Second Battalion of State Regiments, Generals Spencer and Wooster, 1776; appointed Captain by the General Assembly of a Battalion raised for the defense of the State of Connecticut, 1777; Major, Twenty-eighth Regiment, 1782.

Great-grandson of *Thomas Painter* (1760-1848); Private, Captain Robert Brown's Company; also served under Captain James Prentice, afterwards served on many vessels, and was captured by H. M. Ship of War, "*Albicore.*"

WALTER COLLINS CLEPHANE. November 25, 1903.

Attorney-at-Law. Connecticut Avenue and Lenox Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Great-grandson of *Augustus Collins* (1743-1813); Private, Lexington Alarm, 1775; Ensign, Second Company, General Wooster's First Connecticut Regiment; Second Lieutenant, Captain Hand's Guilford Company, Colonel Talcott's Regiment, 1776; Captain, Third Company, Colonel Thaddeus Cook's Regiment, Second Battalion of State Regiments, Generals Spencer and Wooster, 1776; appointed Captain by General Assembly of a Battalion raised for the defense of the State of Connecticut, 1777; Major, Twenty-eighth Regiment, 1782.

Great-grandson of *Thomas Painter* (1760-1848); Private, Captain Robert Brown's Company; also served under Captain James Prentice; afterwards served on many vessels and was captured by H. M. Ship of War "*Albicore.*"

MURRAY ADDISON COBB. November 15, 1915.

Captain, U. S. Army. 1112 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Andrew Leitch* (....-1776); Major Virginia Continental Line.

ELECTED

SAMUEL TREDWAY CONKLING. March 31, 1920.

(By Transfer from the Indiana Society.)

Secretary, Western Life Annuity Company. 302 Northbrook Courts, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Nathaniel Conkling;* First Regiment of Minute Men of Suffolk County Militia: Sergeant of Captain Paul Reeve's Company of Colonel Josiah Smith's Regiment, New York troops.

JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE. July 27, 1920.

Accountant. Office Auditor for War Department, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Asa Converse,* Captain William Clark's Company of General Fellowes' Regiment, Lieutenant John Cole's Company, General Fellowes' Regiment, Connecticut forces.

EUGENE COCHRAN COPENHAVER. October 24, 1916.

Stationer. 3810 Keokuk Street, Chevy Chase, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *Simon Copenhaver* (1738-....); Captain Second Battalion, York County, Pennsylvania Militia, Commissioned October 1, 1777, and April 5, 1778.

HARRY DUNNELL COPENHAVER. October 24, 1916.

Engraver. 1521 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *Simon Copenhaver* (1738-....); Captain, Third Company, Second Battalion, York County Pennsylvania Militia, Commissioned October 1, 1777, and April 5, 1778.

JOHN COCHRAN COPENHAVER. November 5, 1902.

Engraver. 1939 Calvert Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Simon Copenhaver* (1738-....); Captain, Third Company, Second Battalion, York County, Pennsylvania Militia.

THEODORE SULLIVAN COX. December 11, 1917.

Emery Place, Brightwood, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *James Cox* (1753-1810); Private and Lieutenant, First Regiment, Monmouth County,

ELECTED

New Jersey Militia; Lieutenant, Colonel Asher Holmes' Regiment, New Jersey State Troops; participated in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Jacobus (James) Van Zandt* (1727-....); Private, Captain Henry Lott's Company, Fourth Associators, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1775.

Great-great-grandson of *William Denison* (1756-1820); Private and Corporal, Third and Fourth Connecticut; Enlisted 1777; Served to close of war; his company was detached from the Connecticut Line and sent to Virginia to serve under Lafayette, and formed part of the battalion that stormed the redoubts at Yorktown, October 14, 1780.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Johannes Kroesen* (1729-1812); Second Lieutenant, Captain Henry Lott's Company, Fourth Associators, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1775.

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Denison;* Private in the Continental Army, and also served in the New Jersey Militia.

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Potts* (1721-1783); Private in Continental Army; appointed a member of the Committee of Observation for the City and County of Burlington, February 14, 1775, of which William Tallman was Chairman.

WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX. September 3, 1895.

Banker. Second National Bank, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *James Cox* (1753-1810); Private and Lieutenant, First Regiment, Monmouth County, New Jersey Militia; Lieutenant, Colonel Asher Holmes' Regiment, New Jersey State Troops; participated in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth.

Great-great-grandson of *Jacobus (James) Van Zandt* (1727-....); Private, Captain Henry Lott's Company, Fourth Associators, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1775.

Great-grandson of *William Denison* (1756-1820); Private and Corporal, Third and Fourth Connecticut; Enlisted 1777; Served to close of war; his company was detached from the Connecticut Line and sent to Virginia to serve under Lafayette, and formed part of the battalion that stormed the redoubts at Yorktown, October 14, 1780.

ELECTED

Great-great-grandson of *Johannes Kroesen* (1729-1812); Second Lieutenant, Captain Henry Lott's Company, Fourth Associators, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1775.

Great-great-grandson of *William Denison;* Private in the Continental Army, and also served in the New Jersey Militia.

Great-great-grandson of *William Potts* (1721-1783); Private in Continental Army; appointed a member of the Committee of Observation for the City and County of Burlington, February 14, 1775, of which William Tallman was Chairman.

JOHN ADOLPH BERNARD DAHLGREN. April, 5 1897.

Attorney-at-Law. Fendall Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *James Reed* (1724-1807); Colonel of the Third New Hampshire Regiment; was promoted to Brigadier-General in the U. S. Army, August, 1778.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Henry Wisner,* of New York (1720-1790); Delegate to the First Continental Congress, 1774.

RICHARD GRAHAM DAVENPORT. February 19, 1891.

Commodore, U. S. Navy (Retired). 1441 Hopkins Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Richard Graham* (1738-1796); Member of Committee of Safety and Observation of Prince William County, Virginia, and Commissioner of Revenue for the support of the Revolution.

Great-great-grandson of *George Brent* (1703-1779); Member, Committee of Safety and Observation, Stafford County, Virginia.

Great-great-grandson of *Charles Jones* (1705-1797); Commissioner of Revenue for Support of the War, and first Judge of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1777.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Love* (Senior) (1718-1785); Member, Committee of Safety and Observation of Charles County, Maryland; also member, Maryland Convention, 1774.

ELECTED

JOHN FULLER DAVIS. May 26, 1914.

Major (Cavalry), U. S. Army. Fort Riley, Kansas.

Great-great-great-grandson of *George Morgan* (1742-1810); First Lieutenant, First Volunteer Company, Philadelphia; Commissioned Colonel, January 8, 1777; Acted as Deputy Commissary General of Washington's Army at Valley Forge.

EDWIN WILLARD DEMING. February 7, 1917.

Artist. Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant *Solomon Deming*, of Connecticut (1736-1820); who served from April 19, 1775 to May 7, 1775, as Ensign in Lexington Alarms, Captain Moses Saul's Company of Minute Men, Colonel John Fellows; Served again in same Company as Ensign from May 8, 1775 for eight months; Served again in same company as Ensign, and commissioned First Lieutenant in Captain Samuel Wolcott's 10th Company, May 6, 1776.

WILLIAM ARTHUR DEXTER. October 30, 1918.

Bank Teller. 5710 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Elias Thomas* (1746-1820), of Massachusetts; who served in the capacity of Private and Scout.

CHARLES FRANCIS DIGGS July 22, 1909.

Attorney-at-Law. 320 Congress Street, Ottawa, Illinois

Great-grandson of *Joseph Diggs;* Surgeon, Maryland Marching Militia.

EDWARD WILTON DONN, JR. June 3, 1895.

Architect. 1708 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Samuel Gardner* (1761-1823); Private in the Essex County, New Jersey, Militia.

ORVILLE BRECKENRIDGE DROWN. May 23, 1917.

Insurance. 617 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Elijah Otis* (1749-1838), of New Hampshire; who served as Private under General Stark at the battle of Bennington.

ELECTED

IRVING HALL DUNLAP. April 5, 1901.

U. S. Fish Commission. 1728 "Q" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Diarca Allen* (1761-1850); Private, First Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Josiah Starr; May 22, 1777, to May 22, 1780.

SEELY DUNN September 30, 1920.

Assistant Director, Bureau of Statistics. Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Israel Hutchinson*, of Massachusetts; Served as Colonel, Twenty-seventh Continental Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel of Mansfield's Massachusetts Regiment, May 27 to December 31, 1776.

HARRY LYMAN DUNWOODY. December 3, 1915.

(Transferred from New York Society)

Investments. Copley Courts, Seventeenth and Church Streets, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *James Dunwoody* (1745-1815), of Pennsylvania; Private in the Seventh Class of the Eighth Company of Cumberland County Militia; Private in Captain Walter McKinney's Eighth Company, Fourth Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, 1781.

CLINTON GOODLOE EDGAR. April 10, 1900.

Merchant. 520-532 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Gill;* Ensign, Fourth Virginia, February, 1776; First Lieutenant, November, 1776; Captain, January, 1777.

Great-great grandson of *Archibald Woods* (1749-1836); Captain in the Virginia Militia; served under Colonel Russell, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Donnelly, and Colonel Henderson.

MILTON COURTWRIGHT ELLIOTT September 30, 1920.

Attorney-at-Law. 1818 "Q" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Demsey Burgess*, of North Carolina; Commissioned Major of Minute Men (Pasquotank County) September 9, 1775; promoted Lieutenant Colonel April 22, 1776; Delegate to Provincial Congress of North Carolina August 21, 1775.

ELECTED

LAY HAMPTON EVERHART. March 2, 1915.

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy (Retired). 58 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur, Ga.

Great-great-grandson of *Gray Bynum* (1737-1814); Member of Surry County, North Carolina House of Commons, 1779; participated in General Assembly that year.

Great-great-grandson of *Joseph Banner*; Private, North Carolina Troops.

SAMUEL PANNILL FICKLEN. January 29, 1919.

Insurance. 1823 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *William Letcher*, of Virginia (1741-1781); who served under General Nathaniel Greene in the Carolinas.

ARTHUR FORAKER. November 15, 1915.

Real Estate. The Connecticut, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *David Paine* (1737-1807); Private in Captain Eliphalet Thorp's Company, Lieutenant Colonel John Brook's Regiment.

EDWARD NORVAL FORTSON. April 14, 1915.

Investments. 44 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Great-grandson of *Robert Toombs* (....-1815); Major, Virginia Militia, 1779-1782.

CHARLES LEONARD FRAILEY. January 10, 1916.

Attorney-at-Law 1506 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Seth Freeman* (1750-1825) of Massachusetts; Master, privateer *Success;* promoted on September 30, 1782; Private Captain Benjamin Perry's Company, Major Winslow's Regiment, also Captain Fish's Company, Colonel Freeman's Regiment.

DAVID WASHINGTON GALL. March 21, 1917.

Attorney-at-Law. 205 E. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *George Gall, Jr.* (1766-1852), of Pennsylvania; enlisted January 10, 1781 at the age of 14; Served against the British through Dismal Swamp under Colonel John Boyer; discharged September 2, 1781, at the age of 15; Enlisted again and marched to Yorktown and was present at the surrender of the British.

ELECTED

HAMPSON GARY. May 7, 1905.

U. S. Minister to Switzerland. U. S. Legation, Berne.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Joseph Dickson* (1745-1825); Member of House of Commons, North Carolina, 1775; Member of Committee of Safety, Rowan County, North Carolina, 1775; Captain in Colonel McDowell's Regiment, South Carolina Troops, 1780; participated in Battle of King's Mountain, as Major of "Lincoln County Men;" promoted to Colonel, 1781; retired at close of war, as Brigadier-General.

THEODORE NICHOLAS GILL, JR. December 13, 1915.

1406 "G" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Conrad T. Wederstrandt* 1736-1801), of Maryland; was commissioned Assistant Deputy Commissary of Purchases for the Army for the Country included in Queen Anne and Talbot Counties and below.

FREDERICK WORDEN MONTROSE GRAHAM. April 19, 1916.

Real Estate. 1502 "H" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Dr. Andrew Graham* (1728-1785), of Connecticut; who was one of the Committee of Safety in the perilous period of 1775; Served as surgeon in the American Army, and on being taken prisoner by the British was confined for several months in the old Middle Dutch Church in Nassau Street, New York City.

JOHN BRADY GRAYSON. October 2, 1900.

Merchant. Warrenton, Va.

Great-great-grandson of *Spence Grayson* (1732-1798); Chaplain of the Virginia Regiment, known as "Grayson's Additional Continental Regiment," from May, 1777, to April, 1779.

CLARENCE HENNING GREEN. March 21, 1917.

Treasury Department. 3022 "Q" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Richard Thurman* (1743-1830), of Virginia; Private in Captain Douthat's Company, Colonel Holcombe's Regiment.

ELECTED

FRANK KEY GREEN. January 2, 1900.

Marshal, U. S. Supreme Court. 2907 "Q" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Uriah Forrest* (1756-1805); Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel of the Maryland Line; afterwards appointed Major General of the Maryland Militia.

THOMAS EDWARD GREEN. July 27, 1920.

Director, Speakers' Bureau, American Red Cross. National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Joseph McCreary*, of Maryland (1742-. . . .); Served in Third Company, Sixth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia; commanded by Captain John Duncan.

Great-grandson of *Andrew Green*, of Virginia (1761-1837); Private in Captain Chapman's Company of Colonel Joseph Crockett's Regiment; severely wounded in skirmish at Bear Grass Creek.

EDWARD ALONZO GREENE. February 17, 1920.

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. Third Regiment, Second Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo, D. R.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Philip Greene;* Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas, County of Kent, Rhode Island, through Revolutionary period, also associate justice of that Court (1759-1776); gave liberally of money and supplies to the maintenance of the Continental Army.

FRANK EDWARD GUERNSEY. January 7, 1912.

Attorney-at-Law. Dover, Maine.

Great-great-grandson of *Robert Thompson;* Private in Captain William Boyes' Company, Colonel Daniel Reynolds' Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, November, 1781.

FRANK WARREN HACKETT. November 1, 1890.

Attorney-at-Law. Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Jeremiah Hackett* (1750-1797); Ensign, Colonel Henry Gerrish's Regiment, New Hampshire Militia.

ELECTED

WILLIAM ANDERSON HALL. February 15, 1912.

(By transfer from Ohio Society)

The Thornton, Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

Grandson of *Richard Clough Anderson* (1750-1826); Brigadier-General, Virginia Militia; Aide-de-Camp to General Lafayette; an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

WILLIAM CARVEL HALL September 30, 1920.

First Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps. Marine Detachment, U. S. S. New York, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Great-great-grandson of *Josias Carvel Hall* (1746-1814); Colonel, Second Battalion, Maryland Flying Camp. Commanded Fourth Battalion of Regulars March 27, 1777; Participated in battles of Trenton and Germantown.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Charles Willson Peale* (1741-1827); Captain Pennsylvania Militia; Served as Lieutenant at the battle of Trenton; Commanded a company at battles of Princeton and Germantown; Served at Whitemarsh and Valley Forge 1778.

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Smith* (1728-1814); Member, Committee of Observation, Baltimore County, Maryland, November 1774—September 1775; Member, Continental Congress, February-December 1777; Member, Navy Board, Middle District May 9-July 17, 1778.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Robert Gamble* (1754-1810); First Lieutenant, Twelfth Virginia Company, September 14, 1776; Captain, March 7, 1778; Regiment designated Eighth Virginia Company September 14, 1778. Served to close of war.

WILLIAM FELTON HAM. December 13, 1915

President, Washington Railway & Electric Company. Wardman Park Inn, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Elisha Stetson* (1759-1848), of Massachusetts; who served as private from May 1, 1776 to April 3, 1778; and as Corporal to March 30, 1781.

ELECTED

WILLIAM CURRY HARLLEE. December 13, 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *David Stuart* (1725-1783), of South Carolina; who fought throughout the Revolutionary War under General Marion.

ROBERT NEWTON HARPER. March 29, 1916.

President, District National Bank. Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *William Harper* (1761-1829); who served as private in the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Line.

REUBEN AUGUSTUS HEATON. March 21, 1917.

1332 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Samuel McNeill* (1753-1817), of Pennsylvania; who served as private in Captain Longsstreth's Company, and was wounded in the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. He took part in the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan against the Six Nations of Indians in 1779 and was commissioned Brigade Quartermaster in General Edward Hand's Brigade, General Sullivan's Division. He served seven years in the Revolutionary Army.

GEORGE HELLEN. April 5, 1901.

1724 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Hellen* (1743-....); First Lieutenant, First Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp.

JAMES MALCOLM HENRY. June 11, 1890.

2021 "I" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *John Henry* (1743-....), of Pennsylvania; Captain, First Continental Artillery.

Great-great-grandson of *Zachariah Forrest* (1736-....); Member of Committee of Safety and Observation for St. Mary County, Maryland, 1774; and First Judge in St. Mary County, Maryland.

Great-great-grandson of *David Crauford* (1738-1801); Signer of the Declaration of Freedom of Maryland, July 25, 1775; Commissioner of Revenue for the Sup-

ELECTED

port of the War; Member of the Committee of Safety and Observation; Delegate to Provincial Convention, 1774-75; and first Judge of Prince George County, Maryland.

SAMUEL HERRICK June 15, 1920.

Attorney-at-Law. 3512 Macomb Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *Rufus Herrick* (1734-1811); Fourth New York Continental Line Regiment June 28, 1775; served at Ticonderoga eighteen months; thence to the Southward to the end of the War; retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Herrick* (1757-1824); private, Fourth New York Continental Regiment July, 1775.

Great-great-grandson of *William Jackman* (....); First Sergeant, New Hampshire Continental Forces. Participated in several Revolutionary battles including Fort Ticonderoga.

JOHN JAMES HIGGINS, JR. March 20, 1909.

Insurance. Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Zadock Magruder* (1729-1811); Colonel, Upper Battalion, Frederick, Maryland.

CHARLES SANDERSON HILL. April 19, 1916.

Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. Commanding Marine Detachment, Camaguey, Cuba.

Great-great-grandson of *Walter Russell* (1737-1782); who served as a Minute Man in Captain John Parker's Company, 1775; later as Captain in the Massachusetts Militia.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Richardson*, private in Captain Jonathan Stickney's Company, Colonel Bridge's Regiment of Massachusetts Minutemen which marched on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. He enlisted and served as Sergeant at Lexington and Bunker Hill and participated in the siege of Boston.

GOUVERNEUR HOES. January 29, 1919.

First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. The Dupont, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Major *James Monroe* (1758-1831); who served as Lieutenant in the Third Virginia

ELECTED

Regiment under Colonel Hugh Mercer. During 1777-78 he served as a volunteer aide to Lord Sterling with the rank of Major and took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was recommended by General Washington for a commission in the State troops of Virginia.

RICHMOND CRANSTON HOLCOMB. June 15, 1920.

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy (Medical Corps).
U. S. S. Relief, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Great-great-grandson of *Robert Hemsted;* Sergeant in Captain Stanton's Company of Militia in the Eighth Connecticut Regiment.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Joshua Hempstead* (1724-1806); participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill; enlisted when over fifty years old; same company and regiment as his son, Benjamin Hempstead.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. December 3, 1889.

(Charter Member)

1826 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Mark Hopkins;* Colonel, First Massachusetts Infantry.

Great-grandson of *David Rossiter;* Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS. December 18, 1892.

2128 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Ralph Cross* (1738-1810); of Newburyport, Massachusetts; Captain of Infantry; afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of Johnson's Regiment; commanded a regiment at the surrender of Burgoyne; with others, he built the frigates *Hancock, Boston,* and *Proctor.*

ALFRED BYRNE HORNER. June 26, 1893.

Warrenton, Va.

Great-grandson of *William Edmonds* (1734-1816); Colonel, First Battalion Virginia Militia, 1778.

BEALE RICHARDSON HOWARD. January 16, 1918.

1410 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Vincent Richardson,* of Maryland; who assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of Ensign in Captain John Taylor's Company.

ELECTED

Great-great-grandson of *John Beale Bordley Howard* (1743-1799), of Maryland; First Lieutenant Continental Army, Eighth Battalion Harford County Militia.

FREDERIC LOUIS HUIDEKOPER. January 29, 1909.

Attorney-at-Law, and Military Historian. 1614 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Judge *Edward Shippen* (1703-1781); President of the Committee of "Inspection and Observation" at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Andrew Colhoon* (....-1794); Second Lieutenant in Wilson's Sixth Battalion, Pennsylvania Troops.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Evan Evans* (1732-1794); Colonel of the Elk Battalion, formerly Fourth Battalion, May, 1777; Colonel, Second Battalion, April, 1778; commanded the Militia of Chester County, Pennsylvania, at the Battle of Brandywine; member of the Supreme Executive Council, 1785; also of the Chester County Associators, 1774; member of the Committee of Observation of Chester County, 1774; Delegate to Provincial Congress, Philadelphia, 1776; and member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1780.

THOMAS LEVI HUME. June 21, 1906.

Broker. 1412 "G" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *William Hansborough* (....-1816); Private, Second Virginia Regiment, 1775, under Colonel William Fontaine; engaged in battle of Great Bridge.

BENJAMIN GRUBB HUMPHREYS September 30, 1920.

Member of Congress. Greenville, Miss.

Great-grandson of *Ralph Humphreys* (1735–1789); who served during the War of the Revolution with the Virginia Militia.

GAILLARD HUNT. January 1, 1890.

Department of State. 1711 DeSales Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Robert R. Livingston* (1746-1813), of New York; Member of the Second Continental Congress, and one of the Committee of Five which drew up the Declaration of Independence; administered oath of office to George Washington, first President under the Constitution, April 30, 1789.

ELECTED

CLAIR AUBREY HUSTON. March 2, 1904.

Artist. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Michael Leib* (1759-1822); Surgeon in Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre's Second Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia.

JOHN HAROLD HYDE. December 13, 1915.

Timber Dealer and Inventor. 2312 "M" Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Great-grandson of *Felix Powel* (1762-1851); served as private in the Revolutionary War in Captain Gideon Brownson's Company, Colonel Seth Warner's Continental Regiment; transferred to Captain Buell's Company in the First Connecticut Regiment; from which he was transferred to Captain Clift's Light Infantry Company of Colonel Butler's Regiment.

THOMAS HYDE, IV. January 7, 1920.

Farmer. Sandy Spring, Md.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Thomas Hyde*, of Severn, Maryland; commissioner of supervisors for the emission of bills of credit for the support of the Government and for carrying on the war; Was commissioned Captain in the Flying Camp of 1776, and later Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Battalion of which Josias Carvel Hall was Colonel. Participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

RICHARD WASHBURN HYNSON. February 17, 1920.

Investments. 741 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Colonel *William Richardson*, Fourth Maryland Flying Camp, 1775; Fifth Maryland Regiment, 1886; Resigned in 1779.

RALPH JENKINS. May 1, 1898.

Physician. 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Moses Hatfield;* Captain, Company of Minute Men, 1775; Major, Drake's Regiment, New York Militia, 1776; Colonel, New York Militia, 1780-81.

ELECTED

THOMAS LLOYD JENKINS. March 29, 1916.

Patents. 2232 "H" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Chapman*, who enlisted as private in Captain William Price's Company (Chester County, Pennsylvania) Militia of Col. John Haunam's Regiment.

HENRY ABERT JOHNSON. November 7, 1917.

American Consul. Dundee, Scotland.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *Timothy Matlack* (1730-1829); who took an active part in pre-Revolutionary movements as one of the "Fighting Quakers;" commanded a Battalion of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Revolutionary Army; delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress; master of the rolls; secretary to the Continental Congress for some time in Philadelphia; commanded the Fifth Rifle Battalion with Lieutenant-Colonel Clymer and Major Lawrence Herbert, etc.

THEODORE CARLTON JOHNSON. November 20, 1913.

Treasury Department.
2033 "H" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Conrad Theodore Wederstrandt* (1736-1801); Assistant Deputy of Purchases, Queen Anne, Talbot County and below, Maryland, September 10, 1779.

ELDRIDGE ELMORE JORDAN. December 13, 1915.

Banker, Real Estate Trust Company. Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *John Martin* (1748-1813), of South Carolina; who served in the Continental Army to the end of the war.

Great-grandson of *John Archer Elmore* (1762-1834), of South Carolina; who served as a lad in the Revolution with his brother Thomas.

JOSEPH ISADORE KEEFER. October 2, 1900.

Claim Agent. 607 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *George Wilson* (1745-1779); Lieutenant-Colonel, Virginia State Line.

ELECTED

ARTHUR KEITH. March 4, 1895.

Geologist. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Thomas Crane* (1726-1804), of Massachusetts; Delegate to Second Provincial Congress at Cambridge, February, 1775; Representative in General Convention during the five years of the Revolution.

Great-great-grandson of *Jacob Richardson* (1742-1817), of Massachusetts; Lieutenant in Massachusetts Regiment and assisted in the capture of Burgoyne.

JACOB MILLER KENYON. May 27, 1915.

Attorney-at-Law. Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Corbin Griffin;* Hospital Surgeon, February 29, 1776, to May 31, 1777; also Volunteer Hospital Surgeon, Yorktown, Virginia, 1781.

Great-great-grandson of *David Seely*, private April 8, 1776, Captain Jeremiah Parmalee's Company, Colonel Samuel Elmore's Regiment (Continental) Connecticut; Corporal January 10, 1777, Captain Eli Catlin's Company, Colonel Philip Burr Bradley's Fifth Regiment "Connecticut Line."

CHARLES EVERETT KERN. November 25, 1903.

Manager of Bureau of Corporate and Financial Information. 1328 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Yost Harbaugh* (1741-1831); Captain, York County, Pennsylvania Associators, 1776; Captain, Seventh Company, Second Battalion, York County Associators, commanded by Colonel William Rankin, April 5, 1778.

ROYALL OGDEN KLOEBER. March 31, 1920.

Assistant Director of Finance, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Rollins* (Rawlins), Jr., who served with Fourth Regiment of Militia in New Hampshire.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Rollins* (Rawlins), served as a corporal in Captain Everts Company, Colonel Bedel's Regiment New Hampshire State Troops.

ELECTED

WILLIAM HARRISON LAMB. March 31, 1920.

Journalist. National Press Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *James Lamb*, Private in Captain David Stephenson's Company, Eighth Virginia Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Abraham Bowman. On account of his activities against the mother country was disowned by his relatives in Scotland.

JOHN JAY LANE. June 27, 1894.

2099 East 96th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Great-grandson of *John Wilson* (1716-1812), of Pennsylvania; Private, Captain Robinson's Company, Wayne's Battalion, during the Revolution.

CHARLES FORD LANGWORTHY. May 7, 1902.

Assistant Chief of Division, Department of Agriculture. 1604 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Joel Wheeler;* Private, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel Rufus Putnam.

CHARLES WILLIAM LA PORTE October 2, 1900.

Senator, 18th Senatorial District. Peoria, Illinois

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Dorsey;* Third Lieutenant of Richardson's Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp; Lieutenant Fourth Continental Dragoon; Captain Independent Company of Maryland; captured by British at Valley Forge; wounded at Camden.

HARRY RANDOLPH LAY. January 10, 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant-Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps. Fourth Headquarters. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Asa Lay*, of Connecticut; who was on the staff of Baron Steuben with the rank of Colonel.

CAZENOVE GARDNER LEE, JR. February 17, 1920.

Mechanical Engineer. 3401 Newark Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Henry Lee*, signer of the Declaration of Independence; First Senator from Virginia.

ELECTED

RALPH WILLIAM LEE. December 2, 1890.

Real Estate and Insurance. Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Jedediah Hull* (1732-1796), of Connecticut; Lieutenant in Captain Dimon's Company of Colonel Beebe's Regiment, 1775.

Great-grandson of *Seth Lee* (1755-1790); of Captain Joseph Hait's Fourth Company of Colonel Charles Webb's seventh Regiment, Connecticut Continental Line, 1775.

Great-great-grandson of *William Lee* (1710-1791); Fifer in Captain William Judd's Company, Colonel Samuel Wylly's Third Regiment, Connecticut Continental Line, 1777-81.

ALEXANDER BROWN LEGARE. February 1, 1890.

1636 "I" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Legare* (1733-1801); Member of Council of Safety and of Assembly of South Carolina.

BALIE PEYTON LEGARE. February 10, 1892.

58 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Legare* (1733-1801); Member of Council of Safety and of Assembly of South Carolina.

Great-great-grandson of *John Green* (....-1793); Captain, First Virginia Battalion; Major and Colonel, Sixth Virginia Regiment.

HUGH SWINTON LEGARE. February 1, 1890.

1714 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Legare* (1733-1801); Member of Council of Safety and of Assembly of South Carolina.

SIDNEY KENT LEGARE. May 27, 1915.

Department of Agriculture. 1714 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Thomas Legare* (1733-1801); Member of Council of Safety and of Assembly of South Carolina.

ELECTED

JEFFERSON MONROE LEVY. March 12, 1894.

Attorney-at-Law. 27 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

Great-grandson of *Benjamin Levy* (....-1802) of Maryland; Signer of the Non-Importation Agreement and of Continental Bills of Credit.

Great-grandson of *Jonas Phillips* (1754-1803); Private, Captain John Linton's Company, Colonel William Bradford's Battalion, Philadelphia Militia; afterwards mustered into United States service, 1778.

ALFRED ELI LEWIS. November 25, 1903.

War Department. The Dresden, Apt. 48, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Eli Lewis* (1750–1807) of Pennsylvania; Major, First Battalion, York County Associators, 1777–78.

FRANK LIBBEY. December 13, 1915.

Sixth Street and New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Grandson of *John Libbey* (1760-1812) of New Hampshire; served as Private in Captain James Arnold's Company in Colonel Joshua Wingate's Regiment.

CHARLES PORTERFIELD LIGHT. January 29, 1919.

Investments. 741 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great grandson of Captain *William Heyser* (1735-1802) of Maryland; who served in the Continental Army for two years from July 1776.

Great-great-grandson of *George Tabb* of Virginia; served with Captain Hugh Stephenson's Company; joining General Washington's Army before Boston.

JOHN CLIFTON LITTLE. February 17, 1920.

1221 State Street, Schenectady, New York.

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Browne;* Lieutenant in Mills' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, and lost life in the battle of Brandywine.

CHESTER WALKER LOCKWOOD. January 10, 1917.

2212 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Isaac Lockwood* (1761-1838); Private in Captain Billings' Company, Colonel Herman Swift, Second Regiment of Connecticut Troops.

ELECTED

HOMER WINTHROP LOCKWOOD. May 27, 1915.

2212 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Isaac Lockwood* (1761-1838); Private in Captain Billings' Company, Colonel Herman Swift, Second Regiment of Connecticut Troops.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOCKWOOD. February 17, 1920.

Colonel, U. S. Army (Retired). Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Lockwood* (1735-1787) of Delaware; member of Convention assembled at Newcastle, Delaware, August, 27, 1776. Each member took an oath to maintain and support the independence of Delaware as declared by the Continental Congress.

Great-great-grandson of *William Thompson* (1736-1781), of Pennsylvania, General, Continental Army, raised and commanded Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, First Colonel of First Regiment of Continental Line, Brigadier-General Continental Line; taken prisoner by British at Battle of Three Rivers, Quebec, 1776, exchanged for Major-General Baron de Riedesel. Thompson's Riflemen were first troops from any of the Colonies South of New England to join American Army before Boston.

Great-great-grandson of *George Read* (1733-1798) of Delaware; was one of two statesmen and the only southern one that signed "The Original Petition to the King by the First Continental Congress," "The Declaration of Independence," and "The Constitution of the United States."

Great-grandson of *Allan McLane* (....-1829) of Delaware; who was an officer in the Army during the Revolution and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

THOMAS WILDMAN LOCKWOOD, JR. May 22, 1912.

2212 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Isaac Lockwood* (1761-1738); Private in Captain Billings' Company, Colonel Herman Swift, Second Regiment of Connecticut Troops.

ELECTED

OSCAR FITZALAN LONG. October 28, 1891.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army (Retired). 65 Hazel Lane, San Francisco, Calif.

Great-great-grandson of *Cornelius Mabie* (1740-1789); First Lieutenant, Third Company, Military Foot, Captain John Van Petten, Colonel Abraham Wemple.

EDWARD FARRAGUT LOOKER. May 29, 1891.

1312 Thirtieth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Othniel Looker* (1757-1845); Private, Colonel Martin's Regiment, "Jersey Line," 1776; in Colonel Ogden's Regiment, 1776-77; in Colonel Martin's Regiment, New Jersey Militia, 1777-82.

REGINALD BERRY LOOKER. February 5, 1907.

Bank Clerk. 1312 Thirtieth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Othniel Looker* (1757-1845); Private, Colonel Martin's Regiment, "Jersey Line," 1776; in Colonel Ogden's Regiment, 1776-77; in Colonel Martin's Regiment, New Jersey Militia, 1777-82.

JOHN TRUE LOOMIS. June 25, 1902.

Bookseller. 1726 Corcoran Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Blunt* (....-1804); Captain, Colonel McCobb's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, June to September, 1779; Captain, Militia of Lincoln County, Maine, Major William Lithgow, 1779; Captain, Massachusetts Militia, under Brigadier-General Wadsworth, 1780.

WILLIAM SCOTT LYON. February 17, 1920.

(By transfer from New York Society.)

2921 Ordway Street, Cleveland Park, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Daniel Hand;* Private Captain Jacob Crane's Company, First Regiment, New Jersey Militia; Private Captain Christopher Marsh's Troop of Light Horse; participated in battles of Monmouth, Connecticut Farms, and Springfield.

CHARLES LAURIE MCCAWLEY. July 1,1890.

Brigadier-General, The Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps. 1610 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *William McCalla* (1731-1815); Captain, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Associators,

ELECTED

August 21, 1775; Captain, Seventh Company, Second Battalion, Bucks County Militia, May 6, 1777; Chief, Forage Department, Bucks County, 1779; Commissioner of Purchases, 1780-81

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Holt;* Commissary for the American Army during the Revolution.

RALPH WALKER MCDOWELL. December 22, 1911.

Lieutenant-Commander (Medical Corps), U. S. Navy. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

Great-great-grandson of *John McDowell* (1745-1811); Surgeon of the Second Pennsylvania Continental Infantry; Senior Surgeon of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmer, commanding.

SAMUEL MCGOWAN. November 15, 1915.

The Paymaster General of the Navy and Rear Admiral (Pay Corps) U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department. University Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Thomas Farron* (1755-1843) of North Carolina; who enlisted as private in Captain James Saunders Company, Major William Moore's Battalion, January 1, 1776; Commissioned First Lieutenant, November 1778.

WILLIAM BUCKNER MCGROARTY. April 15, 1912.

(By transfer from the Ohio Society)

Agent. Southern Railway. Box 155, Falls Church, Va.

Great-great-grandson of *Nicholas Taliaferro* (1757-....); Ensign, Tenth Virginia, August, 1777; Second Lieutenant, November 15, 1777; Sixth Virginia; First Lieutenant, February 18, 1781, to close of war.

Great-great-grandson of *Philip Buckner* (1747-1820); served as Captain and Commissary, December, 1777, Virginia (Caroline County) Troops.

DUER MCLANAHAN. August 19, 1920.

Student. 2031 "Q" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of *James Potter,* Colonel, Pennsylvania Militia, 1775; Brigadier-General Pennsylvania Militia, April 15, 1777; Major General, May 23, 1782; member Pennsylvania Convention, 1776; Vice-President of Pennsylvania, 1781.

ELECTED

FRANCIS WORTHINGTON MANSFIELD. April 2, 1894.

Colonel, U. S. Army (Retired). 1267 Garfield Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

Great-grandson of *David Phipps* of Connecticut; Captain of the U. S. Frigate *Essex*; served throughout the Revolution.

CHARLES CLAGETT MARBURY. September 30, 1920.

Physician. 1015 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Luke Marbury* (1742-....) of Maryland; Colonel in Maryland Militia, taken prisoner at Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777.

Great-great-grandson of *Otho Holland Williams* ....-1794) of Maryland; First Lieutenant of Cresap's Company Maryland Riflemen, June 21, 1775; Major of Stephenson's Maryland and Virginia Rifle Regiment, June 27, 1776; wounded at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776; Colonel Sixth Maryland, December 10, 1776; transferred to First Maryland, January 1, 1781; Brigadier-General Continental Army, May 9, 1782; retired January 16, 1783.

CHARLES CARROLL MARTIN. November 30, 1917.

Editor. 32 Burling Slip, New York, N. Y.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *George Kilgore* (....-1819); who was sworn in as First Lieutenant of the Loudoun County, Virginia, Militia on August 9, 1779 and later was commissioned Captain and as such served as long as his services were required.

FRANK BOSTICK MARTIN. April 19, 1916.

Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of General *John Martin, 3d* (1749-....) of South Carolina; who served in the capacity of General under General Washington in the War of the Revolution.

GEORGE RALPH MARVELL. March 21, 1817.

Captain, U. S. Navy. Commandant, Armor and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W. Va.

Great-great-grandson of *Stephen Marvell* (1737-1806) of Massachusetts; Private, Steven Bullock's Company, Thomas Carpenter's Regiment.

ELECTED

RICHARD NELSON MASON. May 27, 1915.

Business Manager, Gunston Hall School. 1906 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Robert Randolph* (1759-1825); Ensign, 1775; Lieutenant, June 14, 1777; Captain in Baylor's Dragoons, Virginia Troops; Aide-de-Camp to General Anthony Wayne; Member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

ARTHUR MATHEWSON. December 21, 1906.

(By transfer from New York Society)

Physician. 1410 "H" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Samuel McClellan* (1730-1807); Captain of Company of Cavalry at Lexington, April 19, 1775; Major in Eleventh Regiment of Connecticut Militia October 15 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 27, 1776; Colonel, January 23, 1779, and Brigadier-General of the Fifth Brigade, Connecticut Militia, June 10, 1784. He was on duty with his Regiment in New Jersey in 1776; in the expedition to Rhode Island in 1777, and commanded the troops at New London and Groton from 1871 to the end of the war.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MATTESON May 27, 1915.

Major (Quartermaster Corps), U. S. Army. 3838 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Matteson, Jr.* (1762-1848); Private in Captain Thomas Sawyer's Company, Colonel Herrick's Regiment, Vermont Troops.

Great-grandson of *Benjamin Bartholomew* (1752-1812); Member of the Provincial Assembly for Chester County, Pennsylvania, and a member of the Committee of Safety, 1772 to 1775; First Lieutenant, Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, January 5, 1776; Captain, Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, October 2, 1776; retained to January 1, 1783.

Great-great-grandson of *Nathaniel Fish, Jr.;* private in Captain H. Edgerton's Company of Norwich, Connecticut; Private in Captain Simon Fish's Company of Colonel Freeman's Regiment.

GERALD DE COURCY MAY. March 26, 1910.

1325 "K" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John May* (1748-1812); Member of Boston "Tea Party," 1773; Colonel, First or Bos-

ELECTED

ton Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; Major under Count de Rochambeau in Rhode island.

Great-great-grandson of *Edward Coursey;* Captain in Revolution, 1778.

HENRY MAY. June 25, 1892.

1325 "K" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *John May* (1748-1812); Member of Boston "Tea Party," 1773; Colonel, First or Boston Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; Major under Count de Rochambeau in Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *Edward Coursey;* Captain in Revolution, 1778.

HENRY COLEMAN MAY. April 5, 1907.

Diplomat, State Department. 1325 "K" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John May* (1748-1812); Member of Boston "Tea Party," 1773; Colonel, First or Boston Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; Major under Count de Rochambeau in Rhode Island.

Great-great-grandson of *Edward Coursey;* Captain in Revolution, 1778.

WILLIAM PAYNE MEREDITH. December 13, 1915.

Insurance. 16 E. Melrose Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *William Payne* (1758-....); who organized and commanded the "Falmouth Blues" of Fredericksburg, Virginia, during the Revolutionary War.

Great-great-great-grandson of Colonel *John Contee* (1722-1796); was a signer of the "Association of the Freemen of Maryland" July 26, 1775.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard A. Contee* (1753-1818); who was an ensign in the Revolutionary period and participated in meeting of citizens held in Upper Marlborough, 1775; and was placed on the Committee of Inspection for Patuxent District, to watch the movements of the British ships.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of Captain *William Bowie,* who was on June 22, 1774, a delegate from Prince George's County, to Annapolis Convention; was a member of the Commission of Correspondence and was one of

ELECTED

the signers of the Association of Freemen of Maryland. He served with the patriots to organize the Minute Men.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Walter Bowie* of Maryland, who was very prominent during the Revolution and was twice Congressman. He also signed the "Association of Maryland Freemen."

WILLIAM PARK METCALF. May 13, 1891.

Attorney-at-Law. 1122 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Peleg Thomas* (1736-1836); Lieutenant in Captain Rudd's Company, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Militia, Colonel Jonathan Trumbull; Member National Council of Safety.

Great-grandson of *Moses Maynard* (1756-1835); who was mustered for Burgoyne's Campaign, August 22, 1777; in Captain Wales' Company, Colonel Jonathan Latimer's Regiment.

BENJAMIN DE MIER MILLER. November 4, 1895.

Lumber. New York Avenue and Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *John Libbey* (1760-1812) of New Hampshire; Private, Colonel Joshua Wingate's New Hampshire Regiment.

WILLIAM MITCHELL. March 31, 1920.

Brigadier General, U. S. Army. Director Air Service, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Jonathan Danforth* of Massasachusetts, who was in Captain Howard's Company at Battle of Bunker Hill; Was in Asa Danforth's Company at Bennington, and with troops of General Gates at Saratoga.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Thomas Danforth*, who was a Minute Man and fought at Bunker Hill.

Great-grandson of *Philip Becker* of New York, who was a Private in Captain Koch's Company, Colonel Klock's Regiment and he rendered valuable services as a scout.

HARRY THORNTON MOORE. October 30, 1918.

Major, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A. Assistant Zone Transportation Officer, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Great-grandson of *Moses Moore*, Quartermaster Sergeant, Lee's Legion, Virginia.

ELECTED

HOWELL MORGAN. May 6, 1903.

Chief Clerk, Indian Service. 219 St. Philip Street, Baton Rouge, La.

Great-great-grandson of *George Morgan* (1742-1810) of Pennsylvania; First Lieutenant, First Voluntter Company, Philadelphia; Commissioned Colonel, January 8th, 1777; acted as Deputy Commissary General of Washington's Army at Valley Forge.

JAMES MORRIS MORGAN. December 3, 1901.

1735 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *George Morgan* (1742-1810); First Lieutenant, First Volunteer Company, Philadelphia; commissioned Colonel, January 8th, 1777; acted as Deputy Commissary General of Washington's Army at Valley Forge.

STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER. June 7, 1897.

Physician. 931 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Zadock Magruder;* Colonel of Lower Battalion, of Lower District of Frederick County, Maryland.

Great-great-grandson of *Archibald Orme* (1730-1810); Colonel, Maryland Militia.

GEORGE HEWITT MYERS. October 18, 1915

Forester. 2310 "S" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Major General *Israel Putnam* (1718-1790) of Connecticut; Lieutenant Colonel in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Colonel Third Connecticut, May 1, 1775; Major General Continental Army, June 19, 1775; relieved, June 3, 1783.

JOHN TWIGGS MYERS. January 10, 1917.

Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. Commanding Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, H. T.

Great-grandson of General *John Twiggs*, who raised a partisan Legion and was in many expeditions against the British with the commission of Colonel in the Georgia Militia; Commissioned as Brigadier General in August, 1781; and served to the end of the war.

ELECTED

JOHN LOWE NEWBOLD. May 27, 1915.

President, Merchants Transfer and Storage Company. 920 "E" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *William Churchill Houston;* Member of the Continental Congress, 1776; Captain, Second Battalion, Somerset, New Jersey Militia, 1776.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Jonathan Phillips* (1744-1801); Second Lieutenant, Second New Jersey, November, 1775; First Lieutenant, November 29, 1775; Captain, Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon, New Jersey Militia, May 10, 1777, and served to April, 1783.

NEWBOLD NOYES. September 30, 1920.

Journalist. 1614 "S" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *William Churchill Houston*; Member of the Continental Congress, 1776; Captain, Second Battalion, Somerset, New Jersey Militia, 1776.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of *Jonathan Phillips* (1744-1801); Second Lieutenant, Second New Jersey, November, 1775; First Lieutenant, November, 29, 1775; Captain, Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon, New Jersey Militia, May 10, 1777, and served to April, 1783.

CHARLES FITZ RANDOLPH OGILBY. September 26, 1917.

Attorney-at-Law. 1416 "F" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Moses Scott* (1737-1821); Surgeon Second Regiment Middlesex County New Jersey Militia; Colonel John Whitehead, February 14, 1776; appointed Senior Physician and Surgeon of the General Hospital, Middle District, Continental Army to date from June 1, 1777; resigned December 13, 1780.

WILLIAM OTWAY OWEN. September 30, 1920.

Colonel (Medical Corps) U. S. Army (Retired). 1719 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Owen Owens* of Virginia (1752-1819); Private in Captain John Abner's Company (patrollers of Staunton) of Virginia, Augusta County, Militia.

EDWARD MACOMBER PADELFORD. February 6, 1900.

Knickerbocker Club, New York, N. Y.

Great-grandson of *Philip Padelford* (1753-1815); Surgeon's mate in Colonel Thomas Carpenter's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, 1779; Surgeon, on ship-of-war *General Mifflin*, Captain George M. Babcock, 1780.

ELECTED

BRAINARD W PARKER November 7, 1919.

Attorney-at-Law. 2118 LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *David Doty* (1741-1817); Lieutenant in Captain David Down's Company of Colonel Charles Burrall's Regiment of Connecticut Continental Infantry (1776); Served in the Northern army under General Gates, appointed Wagonmaster August 3, 1776; Engaged in affair at Cedars, Canada, forty miles above Montreal, May 19, 1776.

WILLIAM SCOTT PARKS. December 13, 1915.

Treasury Department. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Reuben Parks* (1755-1802); Private in Captain Malcolm Henry's Company, Colonel David Brewer's Regiment, Ninth Massachusetts.

ALBION KEITH PARRIS. December, 29, 1890.

Banker. 823 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Samuel Parris* (1755-1847); Orderly Sergeant in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargeant's Regiment; was in naval service, and afterwards Commissioned Lieutenant in Massachusetts State Troops.

Great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Parris* (1731-1815); Private, Colonel John Cushing's and Colonel T. Colton's Massachusetts Regiments, from September, 1776, to October, 1777; Sergeant, Colonel John Whitney's Massachusetts Regiment from July, 1778, to September, 1778; Private, Colonel N. Tyler's and Major E. Cary's Massachusetts Regiments from December, 1779, to July, 1780; Sergeant, Colonel W. Turner's Massachusetts Regiment from July, 1781, to December, 1781; Private, Captain E. Sparrow's Company, March, 1783.

ALBION KEITH PARRIS, JR. May 21, 1906.

Bureau of Mines. 3140 "Q" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Parris* (1755-1847); Orderly Sergeant in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargeant's Regiment; was in naval service, and afterwards commissioned Lieutenant in Massachusetts State Troops.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Parris* (1731-1815); Private, Colonel John Cushing's and Colonel T. Colton's Massachusetts Regiments, from September, 1776

ELECTED

to October, 1777; Sergeant, Colonel J. Whitney's Massachusetts Regiment, from July, 1778, to September, 1778; Private, Colonel N. Tyler's and Major E. Cary's Massachusetts Regiments from December, 1779, to July, 1780; Sergeant, Colonel W. Turner's Massachusetts Regiment from July, 1781, to December, 1781; Private, Captain E. Sparrow's Company, March, 1783.

MORRIS ADDISON PARRIS. May 26, 1914.

Bureau of Standards. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Parris* (1755-1847); Orderly Sergeant in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargeant's Regiment; was in naval service, and afterwards commissioned Lieutenant in Massachusetts State Troops.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Parris* (1731-1815); Private, Colonel John Cushing's and Colonel T. Colton's Massachusetts Regiments, from September, 1776, to October, 1777; Sergeant, Colonel J. Whitney's Massachusetts Regiment, from July, 1778, to September, 1778; Private, Colonel N. Tyler's and Major E. Cary's Massachusetts Regiments from December, 1779, to July, 1780; Sergeant, Colonel W. Turner's Massachusetts Regiment from July, 1781, to December, 1781; Private, Captain E. Sparrow's Company, March, 1783.

WORDEN WHITMAN PARRIS. December 13, 1915.

Lincoln Motors. 794 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Parris* (1755-1847); Orderly Sergeant in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargeant's Massachusetts Regiment; was in naval service and afterwards commissioned Lieutenant in Masaschusetts State Troops.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Parris* (1731-1815; Private, Colonel John Cushing's and Colonel T. Colton's Massachusetts Regiments, from September, 1776, to October, 1777; Sergeant, Colonel J. Whitney's Massachusetts Regiment, from July, 1778, to September, 1778; Private, Colonel N. Tyler's and Major E. Cary's Massachusetts Regiments from December, 1779, to July, 1780; Sergeant, Colonel W. Turner's Massachusetts Regiment from July, 1781 to December, 1781; Private, Captain E. Sparrow's Company, March, 1783.

ELECTED

ALBERT SIDNEY PARRY. March 29, 1916.

Chief Clerk, Accounting Department, Potomac Electric Power Company. 1801 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Cawthorn* who served in Captain Garland Burnley's Company, Colonel Francis Taylor's Regiment of Virginia Guards.

ARMISTEAD PETER, JR. June 5, 1893.

Tudor Place, 31st and "Q" Streets, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Richard Kennon;* Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, Virginia Troops, Continental Army.

Great-great-grandson of *John Parke Custis* of Virginia; stepson and Aide-de-Camp to General Washington.

ARMISTEAD PETER, III March 17,1920.

Tudor Place, 31st and "Q" Streets, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Kennon*, Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, Virginia Troops, Continental Army.

Great-great-great-grandson of *John Parke Custis* of Virginia; stepson and Aide-de-Camp to General Washington.

RAYMOND EMERICK PETERSON. January 10, 1916.

Court Appraiser. 1499 Irving Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Benjamin Peterson* (1756-1830) of New York; who served with Albany County Militia.

EDWIN TAYLOR POLLOCK. April 23, 1919.

Captain, U. S. Navy. Navy War College, Newport, R. I.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *Othniel Taylor* (1719-1788); member of the Committee of Safety of Charlemont, Massachusetts. Had six sons in the Revolutionary War.

Great-grandson of *Enos Taylor* (1751-1831); Private, Captain Samuel Taylor's (his brother's) company, Colonel Porter's Regiment. Enlisted July, 1777.

Great-grandson of *Abel Warner* (1763-1837); served three months in the Continental Army.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *Elijah Warner* (1738-1819); First Lieutenant, Captain Josiah Lock's Company, Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia; Captain, May 23, 1783; of Militia Company of Hardwick.

ELECTED

Great-great-grandson of *Sylvanus Cook* (1738-1814); Private, Captain Ebenezer Washburn's Company, Colonel Thomas Lothrop's Regiment; Private, Captain Noah Nichols' Company, of Artillery Officers, General Knox's Artillery Brigade; Private, Captain Nichols' Company, Colonel Baldwin's Regiment of Artificers.

DAVID DIXON PORTER. May 27, 1915.

Colonel, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps. 2113 "O" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *David Porter* (1754-1808); Captain, Continental Privateer Service; commanded several armed vessels, among them the sloop *Delight* of six guns, fitted out in Maryland, and the ship *Aurora*, of ten guns, belonging to the State of Massachusetts; escaped from the prison-ship *Jersey;* actively engaged as a privateersman until the end of the war, when he was commissioned by Washington a Sailing Master in the new Navy; in 1779 commanded the ship *General Putnam* on the Penobscot expedition fitted out at Boston.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *Alexander Porter* (1727-....); though too old to bear arms, "was present at the Boston Tea Party, moulded bullets for the battle of Bunker Hill, and set an example of resistance to the British crown."

Great-great-grandson of *William Anderson* (1763-1829); of Chester, Pennsylvania; First Lieutenant, Eighth Pennsylvania, January, 1777; wounded at Brandywine; Colonel, 1779; at Valley Forge, Germantown, and Yorktown.

LESTER AMOS PRATT. December 9, 1919.

Accountant, Compensation Board, Navy Department. Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *William Pratt* (....-1845) of Rhode Island; senior sergeant and later promoted to Lieutenant in Colonel Israel Angell's Rhode Island Regiment of General Varnum's Brigade.

PHILIP MAXWELL PRESCOTT. April 2, 1894.

Clergyman. Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Jeremiah Prescott* (1741-1817); of Espan, New Hampshire, who signed the Association List, 1776; Lieutenant, Colonel Stephen Evans' Regiment; Captain, Colonel Thomas Stickney's Regiment; Colonel, State Militia.

ELECTED

RUSSELL BENJAMIN PUTNAM. October 24, 1916.

Major, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps. First Provisional Brigade Marines, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Great-great-grandson of *Caleb Putnam* (1763-....); Private in Captain Bartholomew Woodbury's Company, Colonel Lerned's Regiment, Massachusetts troops.

JOHN VAN PELT QUACKENBUSH. December 3, 1895.

Merchant. 1541 Adams Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Great-great-grandson of *Nicholas Quackenbush* (1734-1813) of New York; Major and Assistant Deputy Quartermaster, Continental Army.

IRVING WALLACE RAND. November 6, 1893.

Colonel (Medical Corps), U. S. Army. Camp Travis, Tex.

Great-great-grandson of *Ephraim Rand;* Private, Captain Shortridge's Company, Colonel Enoch Poor's Regiment, New Hampshire Troops, enlisted July 7, 1775.

WILLIAM STEWART REYBURN. March 2, 1915.

2200 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Joseph Crain* (1738-1789); First Lieutenant, Captain Richard McQueen's Company, Colonel Timothy Green's Battalion, Lancaster County, 1776; Captain, Second Company, Sixth Battalion, Colonel John Rogers.

GEORGE RICHARDS. May 22, 1912.

Brigadier General, The Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps. Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Rogers;* Private, Captain William Peeble's Company of the Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, commanded by Colonel Daniel Brodhead; captured at the battle of Long Island, September 4, 1776, and died in captivity on the prison-ship *Jersey.*

EDWARD FISK RIGGS. October 2, 1900.

Insurance. 815 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Moses Riggs* (1760-....); Private, Humphrey's Company, Connecticut Line, 1777.

ELECTED

JOHN BOURSIQUOT ROSE. May 27, 1915.

Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Joseph Blackwell* (1750-1823); signer of the "Westmoreland Protest;" Second Lieutenant, Tenth Virginia (Continental) Regiment; First Lieutenant, Sixth Virginia; Captain in 1781; Major, Subsistence Department, Virginia Line.

HORACE DODGE ROUZER. March 17, 1920.

Lieutenant Commander (Civil Engineer) U. S. Navy. 3519 Porter Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Peter Shorer* (1755-1795) of Maryland; first lieutenant in Captain Jacob Ambrose's Company Flying Camp.

ELMER GARDNER RUNYAN, May 16, 1893.

Chemist. 419 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *James Gardner* (1760-1838); Private, Captain Vandyke's Company, Colonel Thompson's Regiment, New Jersey Militia.

BENJAMIN REEVES RUSSELL. April 5, 1907.

(By transfer from Pennsylvania Society)

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps (Retired). Kensington, Md.

Great-grandson of *John Russell* (1759-1836); Private in Captain Woodbury's Company, Colonel Greaton's Regiment.

CARY ROCHESTER SAGE September 30, 1920.

U. S. Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Private *Daniel Sage* (1756-1852), Connecticut Line; Served with Arnold in Quebec Expedition and endured much suffering in retreat from Canada, and he also served in the Burgoyne campaign; Enlisted 1775 under Captain Wright and served in the Canadian Campaign, Connecticut Line. Enlisted 1776 under Captain Wheeler, Massachusetts Line, was at Ticonderoga; enlisted under Captain Waters in the New York Line to defend the Hudson River.

ELECTED

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR SANDS. May 13, 1890.

Attorney-at-Law. Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Ephraim French* (1751-1834); Sergeant William Barrow's Company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's New Hampshire Regiment.

JOSEPH PRENTICE SANGER. November 15, 1892.

Major-General, U. S. Army (Retired). 1302 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Sanger* (1706-1786); Member of Massachusetts Committee on Safety; also a member of Provincial Congress.

Great-grandson of *Eli Butler* (1740-1802); Captain in Sheldon's Regiment of Light Horse.

WILLIAM HENRY SAUNDERS September 30, 1920.

Real Estate. 1457 Fairmont Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Henry Saunders* (Sanders) of North Carolina. Musician in Captain Brevard's Company of Colonel Abraham Shepard's (Tenth) Regiment of the Continental Line (North Carolina Troops). Service of eighteen months from 1782.

GUY TYRELL SCOTT. February 7, 1917.

Major (Artillery Corps), U. S. Army (Retired). President Continental Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Joseph Whitaker* (....-1805); Private in the Company of Captain James Foster's Fifteenth Virginia Regiment. Enlisted June 16, 1777.

ROBERT PRESTON SHEALY. January 7, 1920.

Attorney-at-Law. 11 East Melrose Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Great-great-grandson of *Christopher Shealy*, private in Captain Michael Halm's Company, Pennsylvania Militia. Participated in the Battle of Brandywine.

HENRY HARRISON SHEETS. February 7, 1917.

Drawer 746, National Association for Universal Military Training, Chicago, Ill.

Great-great-great-grandson of Major General *Arthur St. Clair* (1734-1818); appointed Colonel in Continental

ELECTED

Army, 1776; made Major General February, 1777 and remained in active service until close of war,

Great-great-grandson of *John Lawrence* (1751-1799); First Lieutenant, Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776; Captain, 12th October, 1776.

Great-great-grandson of *Archibald Cary* (1720-1786); President of House of Burgesses at beginning of Revolution; Member of Virginia Convention, 1776; Chairman of Committee of the Whole of Convention, reported the resolution instructing the Virginia delegates in Congress to propose Independence.

THOMAS ROCHESTER SHEPARD. July 27, 1920.

(By transfer from the Washington Society)

Attorney-at-Law. 1339 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Nathaniel Rochester;* member of Provincial Convention of North Carolina; Major of North Carolina Militia; participated in battle of Moore's Creek; Paymaster, Sixth Regiment, North Carolina Line; Commissary General, North Carolina.

FRENCH CAMERON SIMPSON. March 31, 1920.

The Fairfax, Alexandria, Va.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Cross* (1750-1800); who enlisted September 6, 1777; Corporal in Captain John Winston's Company, First and Tenth Virginia Regiments, commanded by Colonel William Davies.

Great-great-grandson of *Ebenezer Bacon* (1752-1817), who served as a private in Captain Nye's Company, Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at Elizabeth Island.

GEORGE ROBBINS SIMPSON. March 20, 1918.

The Fairfax, Alexandria, Va.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Cross* (1750-1800); who enlisted September 6, 1777; Corporal in Captain John Winston's Company, First and Tenth Virginia Regiments commanded by Colonel William Davies.

Great-great-grandson of *Ebenezer Bacon* (1752-1817); who enlisted January 25, 1776 and served as a Private in Captain Nye's Company, Massachusetts Regiment stationed at Elizabeth Island.

ELECTED

CLINTON GOLD SMITH. January 7, 1920.

U. S. Forest Service. 2804 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Stephen Dodge;* appointed Ensign and later promoted Lieutenant in the Continental Army, November 19, 1776.

WILBUR LEE SMITH. July 27, 1920.

Captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army. 103 The Ontario, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Bell* of Virginia; revolutionary ensign, receiving grant of sixty-six and two-thirds acres of land in Amherst County, Virginia, for services rendered

WILLIAM WALKER SMITH. December 13, 1915.

Secretary, American Legation, Berne. Switzerland.

Great-great-grandson of *Levi Smith* (1761-1828) of Massachusetts; fifer in Captain Reuben Dickinson's Company, Colonel Woodbridge's Regiment; Fifer in Captain John Thompson's Company, Colonel Lenard's Regiment; fifer in Captain Samuel Cook's Company, Colonel Woodbridge's Regiment; fifer in Captain Abner Pomeroy Company, Colonel Ezra Wood's Regiment; Fife Major in Captain John Harlow's Company, Colonel Ezra Wood's Regiment; fifer, Captain Elijah Dwight's Company, Colonel Elisha Porter's Regiment.

Great-great-grandson of *David Walker* of Newcastle County, Delaware (1752-1810); Private, Captain Dean's Company, Colonel Samuel Patterson's Regiment, Delaware Troops, August 13, 1776.

Great-great-grandson of *Jeremiah Van Deventer* of New Jersey (1741-1806) of Somerset County, New Jersey; Private, Somerset County, New Jersey, Militia.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Martin Smith* of Massachusetts (1730-1780), of Amherst, Massachusetts; Private Captain Reuben Dickinson's Company, Colonel Woodbridge's Regiment, Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Private, Captain James Hendricks's Company, Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 13, 1776.

WILLIAM TAYLOE SNYDER. January 10, 1917.

Clergyman. 1317 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Ogle* (1746-1809); who was a Major of the Maryland Militia in 1775-1776.

ELECTED

HUGH MACLELLAN SOUTHGATE. March 6, 1914.

Engineer. Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of *Hugh McLellan* (1710-1787); Chairman, Committee on Purchases, 1775, Gorham, Maine, contributed funds to the cause of American Independence, 1775-1781.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Joseph McLellan* (1733-1820); Member, Committee Inspection and Safety, 1775; Private, Captain Hart Williams' Company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's (Massachusetts) Regiment, 1775, afterwards Eighteenth Continental Regiment, 1776; Private, Captain Josiah Jenkins' Company, Colonel Samuel Brewer's Regiment (Twelfth Massachusetts), 1777-1779; Commissary, Baggaduce Expedition; Second Lieutenant, Captain Joseph Pride's Company, Colonel Joseph Prime's Regiment, 1780-1781; First Lieutenant, Captain Joseph Reed's Company, Colonel Samuel McCobb's Regiment, 1781.

Great-great-grandson of *Levi Hooper* (1742-1806); Lieutenant in (Walpole) New Hampshire Militia, 1776; Lieutenant in Colonel Benjamin Bellow's Regiment (New Hampshire), 1777-1778; one of Committee to General Assembly, 1777; Captain at Newbury, Vermont, 1780.

Great-great-grandson of *Jacob Foster* (1732-1798); Chaplain, Colonel James Scanlon's New Hampshire Regiment, 1775; Chaplain, Colonel Edmund Spinney's New Hampshire Regiment, 1776.

MARTIN ROBINSON SPEELMAN July 27, 1920.

Government Printing Office. 153 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *William Peirson;* private Essex County, New Jersey, Militia.

HENRY BENNING SPENCER. September 26, 1917.

President, Fruit Growers' Express Company. 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *Richard P. White* (1758-1814); Captain in the Virginia Convention Guards.

JOHN KEIM STAUFFER. June 4, 1900.

(By transfer from Pennsylvania Society)

Journalist. University Club, Washington, D. C. 521 Court Street, Reading, Pa.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of *Archibald Cary* (1720-1786); Lieutenant, Spottsylvania County, Virginia

ELECTED

Minute-Men, September 12, 1775; Colonel, Virginia Militia; an ardent patriot and leading member of all the Revolutionary Conventions of Virginia; President, Virginia Committee of Safety, 1776; reported resolutions, in convention, instructing Virginia Delegates in Congress to declare for independence; Speaker, Virginia State Senate, 1776-1778.

Great-great-grandson of *John Keim* (the younger) (1749-1819); Private, Captain Peter Nagle's Company, Lieutenant Colonel Nicolas Lutz's Fourth Battalion, Colonel Joseph Hiester's Regiment, Berks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777; Captain, Colonel Jacob Weaver's Fifth Battalion, Berks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1778.

FRANKLIN STEELE, JR. March 6, 1890.

1326 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Samuel Chase* (1741-1811 of Maryland; Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

FRANKLIN TOPPING STEELE. January 7, 1920.

Captain, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps. Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Samuel Chase* (1741-1811). Member General Assembly of Maryland, 1774; Delegate to First Congress, 1776; represented Maryland in the General Congress. One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

JOHN TRUESDALE STEWART. November 7, 1919.

Civil Engineer. 2223 Knapp Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Great-great-grandson of *Robert McTeear* (1741-1811); Captain, Eighth Company, Fourth Battalion, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Militia.

HERMAN OSMAN STICKNEY. November 5, 1894.

Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Board of Inspection. 514 Sheldon Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Great-great-grandson of *Abram Stickney* (1733-1803) of Massachusetts; Lieutenant, Captain Joseph B. Varnum's Company, Colonel McIntosh's Regiment, 1778.

ELECTED

JOHN PATTEN STORY, JR. December 13, 1915.

Real Estate. 1112 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Elisha Story* (1743-1805) of Massachusetts; who was surgeon in Colonel Little's Regiment at Bunker Hill. Was one of the "Sons of Liberty" who disguised as Indians threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. He led a party of men to a spot in Boston Common and while he held a gun at the sentinel's head, two men dragged a field piece from the ground, said field piece being one of those placed near Bunker Hill Monument.

JOHN KENNEDY STOUT. March 29, 1905.

Special Agent, U. S. Federal Trade Commission. Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Seth Miner* (1742-....); Orderly Sergeant to Colonel Jedediah Huntington at the siege of Boston; Ensign of the First Company, Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

REEVES TRENCHARD STRICKLAND. May 3, 1905.

Attorney-at-Law. Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *George Trenchard, Jr.;* Captain, First Battalion, Salem County, New Jersey; Captain, Salem Light Horse; Chairman, Committee of Safety, Salem County, New Jersey.

JAY HALE SYPHER. March 2, 1915.

Commander, U. S. Navy. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Great-grandson of *Abraham Sypher* (1755-1841); Private in Captain Edward Parker's Company, Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Colonel Thomas Hockley.

FRANK STONE TAINTER. May 6, 1903.

Civil Engineer. 60 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Great-grandson of *Benjamin Tainter* (1753-1844) of Massachusetts; Private, Captain Seth Morse's Company of Minute Men, 1775; Captain Nathan Fisher's Company, Colonel Nathaniel Wade's Regiment, from July 20 to December 31, 1778; Captain Timothy Brigham's Company, 1779.

ELECTED

WALTER WALLACE TALCOTT. May 27, 1915.

Engineer. 2115 "P" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Elizur Talcott* (1740-....); Colonel of Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Militia. Great-great-grandson of *Asa Gage* (1756-....); Private in Captain Timothy Eaton's Company, Colonel Johnson's Regiment, Massachusetts Minute Men, April 19, 1775; served six days; also Private with Captain Nathaniel Gage's Company, Gerish's Regiment of Guards, December 19, 1777, to April, 1778.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOE. December 13, 1915.

Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Railway. Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Ogle* (1746-1809); who was a Major of the Maryland Militia in 1775-1776.

LLOYD WEBB TAYLOR. March 31, 1920.

Engineer. Superintendent of Wise County Highway, Decatur, Texas.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel B. Webb* (1753-1807) of Connecticut, who entered service as Lieutenant, wounded at Bunker Hill, Aide to General Putnam, Aide to General Washington, by act of Congress was made Brigadier General. Was one of original sixteen signers of the Order of the Cincinnati of Connecticut.

CARMI ALDERMAN THOMPSON. September 30, 1920.

Attorney-at-Law. Perry Payne Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Great-great-grandson of *John Thomson* (1750-1826); Captain of Virginia (Hanover County) State Militia.

GEORGE CYRUS THORPE. February 7, 1917.

Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. Army General Staff College, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Gideon Walker* (1738-1793); in Colonel Mead's Regiment of Militia and Captain Claghorn's Company, May, 1777; Captain John Smith's Company in Colonel Warren's Regiment of Vermont Militia, November, 1778; in Captain Samuel Williams' Company, in Colonel Gideon Warren's Regiment of Militia, May, 1780; an Ensign in Captain Samuel Williams' Company, in Colonel Ebenezer Allen's Regiment, October and November, 1870.

ELECTED

Great-great-grandson of *Daniel Marsh* (1750-1808) of Vermont; in Captain Joshua Hozen's Company of Colonel Wood's Regiment, that marched with Lieutenant William Bramble to Dresden in the alarm of Newberry, when Colonel Thomas Johnson was carried away captive.

CHARLES TROWBRIDGE TITTMANN. December 13, 1915.

Attorney-at-Law. 901 Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Abraham Whipple* (1753-1805); June, 1772, commanded two ships provided by the Province of Rhode Island, and manned by volunteers; these two ships took and burned the British Revenue Schooner *Gaspe* in Narragansett Bay. This was the first popular uprising in this country against British armed vessels. In June, 1775, as Commodore of two armed vessels fitted out by the State of Rhode Island he captured the British Sloop of War *Rose*. In this engagement Whipple fired the first shot of the Revolution to be fired on the water. During his service he commanded the armed vessels *Columbus* and *Providence*.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Ebenezer Sproat* (1733-1819); Captain of Cotton's Massachusetts Regiment, April, 1775; Major Third Continental Infantry, 1776; Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, 1777; Lieutenant Colonel commandant Twelfth Massachusetts, September, 1778; Colonel, 1783.

JOHN VAN RENSSELAER. February 19, 1892.

Physician. The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *James Van Rennsselaer* (1747-1827) of New York; Major, Aide-de-Camp to General Richard Montgomery and General Philip Schuyler.

JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR. March 14, 1906.

Clergyman. 1417 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Lawrence Lawyer* (1758-1848); Sergeant, Fifteenth Regiment, Albany County, York Militia, Colonel Peter Vroman, Commander.

Great-grandson of *Koert Van Schaick;* Matross in Captain Barnes, Smocke Artillery Company, Middle Brigade; in battles of Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, Van Neste's Mills, Long Island, Trenton, Assunpink, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield, Monmouth.

ELECTED

LOUIS JOSEPH VAN SCHAICK. March 6, 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Lawrence Lawyer* (1758-1848); Sergeant, Fifteenth Regiment, Albany County, New York Militia, Colonel Peter Vroman, Commander.

GEORGE PETER VAN WYCK. April 14, 1915.

1601 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Richard Van Wyck* (1729-1810); Chairman Vigilance Committee, Hopewell, N. Y., and Civil Magistrate, 1775; Major in Colonel Abraham Brinkerhoff's (Second) Regiment, Dutchess County, New York Militia, 1775.

Great-grandson of *Cornelius R. Van Wyck* (1758-1791); Civil Magistrate; one of the signers of the Revolutionary Pledge; Captain and Quartermaster in Colonel Abraham Brinkerhoff's (Second) Regiment, Dutchess County, New York Militia, 1780.

HERBERT LEE VAN WYCK. November 15, 1915.

Advertising Designer. 1826 Grace Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Great-grandson of *Theodorus Van Wyck* (1757-1823); a Lieutenant of Militia. His sword is in Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh, N. Y. He was a presidential elector of James Monroe, also a Magistrate.

FLOYD PIERPONT WAGGAMAN. February 15, 1912.

Real Estate. 1833 Corcoran Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *John Tyler* (1747-....); father of President Tyler; First Lieutenant, Third Virginia Infantry.

ALLAN ELLIOTT WALKER. May 27, 1915.

Real Estate. 1338 "G" Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *William Willcocks* (1751-1826); Second Lieutenant in Colonel John Lasher's Battalion, New York Independent Companies, January 29, 1776; Captain, June 24, 1776; Aide-de-Camp to Major General Lord Stirling, April 13, 1777; commissioned Major of Infantry, 1779.

ELECTED

WILLIAM HENRY WALKER. March 6, 1914.

Real Estate. 729 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *William Willcocks* (1751-1826); Second Lieutenant in Colonel John Lasher's Battalion, New York Independent Companies, January 29, 1776; Captain, June 24, 1776; Aide-de-Camp to Major General Lord Stirling, April 13, 1777; commissioned Major of Infantry, 1779.

WILLIAM MILLER WALLACE. May 6, 1895.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army (Retired). Gate Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Great-great-grandson of *William Brooke* (1746-1829); Captain, Fourth Company, Third Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777; Major, Fourth Battalion, 1779; Major, Sixth Battalion, 1780; one of the Commissioners of Chester County to seize personal effects of traitors.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Matthew Brooke* (1719-1806); Member of the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania, 1776, who also sent two cannon to the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania.

LITTLETON WALLER TAZEWELL WALLER. September 30, 1920.

Major, U. S. Marine Corps. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin Waller* (1716-1786) of Williamsburg, Virginia; Clerk of Council; Member of the House of Burgesses (1745-1758); Member of the Convention 1775-76. Judge of the General Court (1779-1786).

Great-great-grandson of *Henry Tazewell* (1753-1799); Member House of Burgesses of Virginia 1775; in Convention of 1776; on the Committee that reported upon Declaration of Rights and the Constitution; Member of Legislature until 1775 when elected to Supreme Bench, of Virginia.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE WATSON October 24, 1916.

Major, U. S. Marine Corps. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Harry Innes* (1752-1816); superintendent of lead and powder mills in Virginia in 1776 under the direction of the Committee of

ELECTED

Safety and the Council of Virginia with rank of Colonel; Appointed Deputy Attorney for the County of Bedford, Virginia, by Gov. Henry, October 14, 1778; appointed by Thomas Jefferson, Gentleman Escheator for the County of Bedford, July 26, 1779; was Commissioner of Specific Tax in 1781; was commissioned District Commissioner by Gov. Benjamin Harrison for the Counties of Charlotte, Halifax, Henry, Bedford, and Campbell, March 27, 1772; was Quartermaster for Bedford Militia.

HAYWARD HUTCHINSON WEBB. October 24, 1916.

2029 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Webb* (1759-....) of Connecticut; Captain, Second Regiment of Dragoons and Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Major-General R. Howe. Was hardly of age during the War of Independence; was at one time special Aide to General Greene; the appointment, evidently written on the field, is in the possession of H. Randall Webb, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Randall* (....-1825) of Maryland; Was Clothier General to the Maryland Line, an officer taking the duties of Quartermaster, Paymaster and Commissary, with the relative rank of Colonel; was one of the Committee of Safety from Anne Arundel County and the family in Annapolis have letters indicating that he held the rank of Ensign in the Colonial Militia.

FRANK ERASTUS WEBNER. September 30, 1920.

Technical Advisor. Compensation Board, Navy Department.

Great-great-great grandson of Private *Silas Peck*, Lyme, Connecticut (1724-1808). Enlisted May 10, 1775, Eighth Company, Captain Samuel Gale, Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons' Sixth Regiment, Continental Troops; Re-enlisted February 10, 1777, Captain Elisha Lee's Company, Colonel John Durkee's Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Line.

WALTER AUGUSTUS WELLS. June 27, 1912.

Physician. The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Joshua Clarke* (....-1781); First Lieutenant, Middle Battalion, Prince George County, Maryland Troops (Militia.)

ELECTED

VERNON ESKRIDGE WEST. January 8, 1914.

Attorney-at-Law. Century Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Thomas Washington* (....-1794); Second, and later First Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Triplett's Company of Colonel William Grayson's Regiment of Virginia Foot, Continental Troops.

FRANCIS BRADFORD WHEATON. December 13, 1915.

Major (Quartermaster Corps), U. S. Army. War Department.

Great-grandson of *Levi Wheaton* (1761-1857) of Rhode Island; who participated as a "Minute Man" in the first battle of the Revolution, June 1, 1775. When a lad under 15 years of age he and his elder brother Joseph Wheaton joined a small party of patriotic youths in Providence and marched 40 miles to join the three Rhode Island Regiments encamped near Boston under General Nathaniel Greene and participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

CHARLES VAN CISE WHEELER. January 8, 1914.

Capitalist. 1609 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Andrew Rabb* (....-1804); Captain, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania Rangers.

Great-great-grandson of *David Pollock* (1755-....); Private in Captain James Maxfield's and later Captain Robert Campbell's Companies, Maryland Militia.

GEORGE YANDES WHEELER. May 27, 1915.

280 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Andrew Rabb* (....-1804); Captain, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania Rangers.

Great-great-grandson of *David Pollock* (1755-....); Private in Captain James Maxfield's and later Captain Robert Campbell's Companies, Maryland Militia.

HARRY MARSHALL WHEELER December 13, 1915.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Company. 1868 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Andrew Rabb* (....-1804); Captain, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania Rangers.

ELECTED

Great-great-grandson of *David Pollock* (1755-....); Private in Captain James Maxfield's and later Captain Robert Campbell's Companies, Maryland Militia.

NORMAN TWEED WHITAKER. December 11, 1916.

Attorney-at-Law. Whitaker Building, 922 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Samuel Westcott* (....-1792); Commanded a Company in Colonel Silas Newcomb's Battalion of Cumberland County Militia; was in commission as Captain of New Jersey State Troops.

GEORGE WHITNEY WHITE. March 29, 1916.

President, Metropolitan National Bank. Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *Daniel Barron* (1755-1810); who enlisted in July, 1776 in Captain Belain Posey's Company, Charles County, under Colonel William Smallwood, General Rezen Beall of Prince George County, Commander, Maryland Flying Camp; also served through the New York campaign.

ERNEST WILKINSON. July 1, 1895.

Attorney-at-Law. Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *James Wilkinson* (1757-1825) of Maryland; Captain, Second Continental Infantry, 1776; Aide-de-Camp to General Arnold; Brigade Major, and as such on the staff of General Gates; Brigadier General, Pennsylvania Militia, and Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant Second United States Infantry, 1791.

JULIAN PARSONS WILLCOX. October 24, 1916.

Major, U. S. Marine Corps. U. S. S. Wyoming.

Great-grandson of *John Willcox* (1760-1800); Private, in Captain Williams' Company, Connecticut Militia, 1779; Seventh Connecticut, Colonel Heman Swift, 1780; Private, Captain Prentice's Company, Colonel McClellan, 1782.

DION WILLIAMS. April 14, 1915.

Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. Commanding Tenth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, Santo Domingo, D. R.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *John Cooley;* Adjutant of the Third Regiment, West Chester County, New

ELECTED

York Militia; later Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment from the same County and State.

Great-great-grandson of *John Parke* (1760-1839); Private, who served during the Revolution in the Virginia Militia.

DAVIS BOWLES WILLS. April 14, 1915.

Auditor, The Thompson-Starrett Company, 149 West 74th Street, New York, N. Y.

Great-grandson of *Isaac Davis* (1754-....); Private, in Captain Thomas Walker's Company, Colonel William Fleming's (Virginia) Regiment, 1776; Lieutenant in Captain John Hunton's Company, Colonel James Ennis (Virginia) Regiment, 1780-1781; Captain in Colonel Reuben Lindsay's (Virginia) Regiment, May, 1781.

BALCH BEALL WILSON. November 30, 1894.

Schmelz National Bank, Newport News, Va.

Great-grandson of *Stephen Bloomer Balch* (1747-1833), of Deer Creek, Maryland; Captain of a company in Lower Marlborough, Maryland, 1777.

JAMES SPRIGG WILSON. October 21, 1897.

Colonel, (Medical Corps), U. S. Army. San Francisco, Calif.

Great-grandson of *Stephen Bloomer Balch* (1747-1833), of Deer Creek, Maryland; Captain of a company in Lower Marlborough, Maryland, 1777.

MAHLON ALPHEUS WINTER. March 12, 1901.

Manufacturing Chemist. Winter Building, Washington, D. C.

Great-grandson of *Joseph Winter;* Minute Man in the Connecticut Troops; served in the Lexington Alarm under Captain Thomas Lawson, 1775; later served with General Israel Putnam.

LEONARD WOOD. January 7, 1903.

Major General, U. S. Army. Commanding Sixth Corps, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Great-great-grandson of *John Nixon* (1725-1815) of Massachusetts; commanded company of Minute Men, Lexington Regiment, at Bunker Hill.

ELECTED

ROBERT WICKLIFFE WOOLLEY. December 20, 1915.

Interstate Commerce Commission. Eighteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-grandson of *John Howard* (1732-1835) of Virginia; Volunteer at the battle of Guilford. While in the act of taking a wounded man from the field, he was attacked by Tarleton's Light Horse and received five wounds three of which were pronounced mortal by the physician who dressed them.

WALTER FITZHUGH WORTHINGTON. November 30, 1891.

Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy (Retired). 16 Mission Ridge Road, Santa Barbara, Calif.

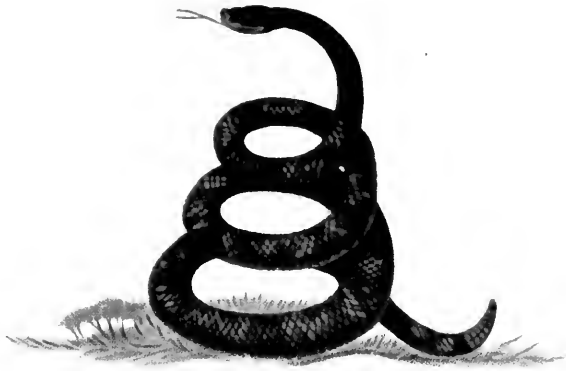
Great-grandson of *Nicholas Worthington* (1732-1792); Major of Maryland Troops, and Delegate to Legislature of Maryland.

Great-great-grandson of *William Fitzhugh;* Member, Maryland Legislature during the Revolution; Member of Council of Safety and Committee of Vigilance of Calvert County.

LEE WARINNER WRIGHT. May 27, 1915.

Captain, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps. Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of *James Pendleton* (1740-1793); Ensign, Seventh Virginia, February 7, 1776; Second Lieutenant, April 26, 1776; Captain First Continental (Virginia) Artillery, February 7, 1777; was in service October, 1778.



DONT TREAD ON ME

THE FIRST FLAG OF THE CONTINENTAL NAVY, PRESENTED TO
THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON FEBRUARY 22 1919.

A FLAG PRESENTATION ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919

The First Flag of the Continental Navy Presented to the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia by the Patriotic League United States Marine Corps Recruiting Service.

AT the Fifth Joint Celebration of George Washington's Birthday by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Society Sons of the American Revolution, at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 22, 1919, a copy of the first flag of the Continental Navy was presented to the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia by Mrs. George Barnett for the Patriotic League United States Marine Corps Recruiting Service.

The Presiding Officer was Mr. Elmer Marston Wentworth, of Iowa, Past President General, National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

The following is an account of the Presentation Exercises:

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Next in order is the presentation of the flag. This will be by Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps of blessed memory and active opportunity—they never miss a scrap. It is particularly our pleasure at this time to have the wife of the Major General Commandant take an active part. Here is a lady that needs no introduction to an American audience, Mrs. Barnett.

MRS. BARNETT'S ADDRESS: Five years ago the Societies associated here today began jointly to celebrate this National Holiday. Their effort was a success; so the practice was renewed year after year, and this meeting at Memorial Continental Hall has become an expected event. The Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution express the same principles. They possess like obligations to preserve the memories of our War of the Independence and to promote a respect for the prin-

ciples for which the American patriot fathers fought. Your first joint meeting was at an historic time. The World then, in 1915, was involved in its greatest struggle against injustice and oppression. Men on the other side of the Atlantic looked for an ideal that might save them. All that civilization had ever gained for mankind was at stake. Opinion here on this side of the Atlantic was divided, while might was triumphant on the other side. And the eyes of the oppressed there turned to America, but we did not respond, for our people did not realize what that war meant to them. America was searching for its soul.

This war has produced many stories to inspire generations yet unborn. One of these we may well remember. Its hero was Lieutenant Pericard of the French Army. His company held an advanced post that had been severely attacked by the enemy. This was at Bois-Brule early in April of 1915. The trench was filled with prostrate French soldiers. All resistance had been shattered. Then the Germans came!—on and on—then suddenly from this shambles, from this heap of dead and wounded—a shattered being arose, blood-stained and staggering, but still with his soul staunch within him. His arms reached out for a sack of hand grenades; his voice strong with a new strength, he shouted "Debout le morts!" (*To your feet, ye dead!*). That tangled mass of humanity writhed—and then it arose! Men who had been all but dead fought with the fury of fresh youth—fought until they died again. The invader was swept back—an inspired word had caused a resurrection!

As America, back in those days of 1915 and after, was seeking its spirit, these three societies united their influence. Year after year you came together here, to honor on this day the memory of our Country's Father; to give expression for what he stood for—to respect his words as we have just heard them read. And as America stood, a little child amongst the great warring nations, you sang here faint-heartedly the song of liberty for all. In the clash of clashes and the tumult of those times, that song was heard near and far. The heart of America awakened—the dead arose—for we found that we must enter the war to defend, not alone our liberty, but the liberty of the World. What warring peoples of Europe sought—were the American ideals, the sacred principles of our Revolutionary fathers; freedom and equal opportunity for all.

And so there came a resurrection of America! With the white hot blast of war the New World awakened. And when I speak of war, I must speak to one who knew war in the old days. To you, Dr. McKim; you, sir, very early in your life, served as a soldier in the ranks. You learned there the soldier's first duty to advance the cause without thought of yourself. As you learned there to sink your

individuality in the cause; so has the Society of which you are an honored member labored unselfishly to fulfill its duty. In the clash of times you gladly came here to this temple of the Daughters to unite your influence as a society with theirs and that of the Sons of the American Revolution.

When a state of War against Germany was declared, a number of patriotic women in New York City, under the leadership of Mrs. Edith Skerrett Wills, the wife of an officer of the Marine Corps, formed a League to cooperate with the Recruiting Service of the Marine Corps. By public speaking and in many other ways, their efforts were directed to attract to the marines the best of American youth. Many of the men who fought so bravely at Chateau-Thierry and in the evil stretches of Belleau-Wood, were men who had listened to the pleas of these very women. In France, last summer, I looked upon many of their graves, silent rows of rectangles which speak a story of their sacrifice. There, near to the historic River Marne, under the orders of General Pershing, under the immediate command of his former Chief of Staff, General Harbord, of the Army, these marines were permitted to demonstrate that the American soldier, *properly trained,* was better than the best the Prussian system could produce.

Back in the days before the Revolution—in 1775, to be exact—before the United States of America could be called by that name, Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, wrote that he had observed on one of the drums belonging to the marines, whose recruiters were raising two battalions, there was painted the rattlesnake with this motto under it, "Don't tread on me." He said, knowing it was the custom to have some device on the Arms of every country, that he supposed this design was intended for the Arms of North America. That corps of Marine drummers often marched the streets of Philadelphia in those days, pounding their so-called musical instruments to "drum up" recruits. Later in the year 1775, Congress created the Continental Navy, and that device of the Marine drummers became the design of the Flag that flew from the mastheads of our first ships-of-war.

The Thirteen Colonies were designated by the thirteen rattles of the snake, coiled ready to strike. And that self-same motto of the Marines, "Don't Tread on Me," was written on the Flag, the first Flag of the Continental Navy.

Doctor McKim, on behalf of the women of the Patriotic League of the Marine Corps Recruiting Service, I wish to offer this flag to the Society you represent, as a token of our appreciation of your efforts as a Society to make these joint celebrations so successful and so enduring.

MUSIC—*"In Flanders Fields"* (McCrae)—vocal, Miss Annie Jett; accompanied by Miss Christine Richards:

In Flanders fields
the poppies blow,
Between the crosses,
row on row,
That mark our place;
and in the sky,
The larks still
bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.

We are the dead; short days ago we
lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
loved and were loved; and now we
lie in Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling
hands we throw the
Torch. Be yours to
hold it high. If ye
break faith with us
who die, we shall not
sleep, though poppies
grow in Flanders fields.

DR. MCKIM'S RESPONSE: Madam, you do the society which I have the privilege of representing a great honor in the presentation, so gracefully and eloquently made, of this beautiful flag, which so strikingly symbolizes the fierce and aggressive spirit of the U. S. Marine Corps when called upon to defend the Republic from attack, —that spirit which led the enemy to dub them "Devil Dogs."

May I beg you, dear Madam, to convey to the women of the Patriotic League of the Marine Corps Recruiting Service the grateful thanks of the Sons of the Revolution.

We are descendants of the patriots who broke the yoke of a German despot seated on the throne of Old England,—England then counted our enemy, now, thank God, our friend,—yes our mightiest and staunchiest friend; and remembering that the Marine Corps was organized in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1775, we feel that your organization stands for the same principles that ours does; and is irrevocably committed, as we are, to the preservation of the heritage of ordered Liberty and Representative Democracy under the aegis of the Constitution—the sheet anchor of our most sacred rights. We pay our tribute of love and loyalty to the Republic as Washington and his co-laborers fashioned it,—to the Constitution which they, with marvellous wisdom created and on this day we stand ready to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to defend it from the

foul hands of those who would desecrate and destroy it, by whatsoever name they may be called, Radicals, Socialists, Anarchists, Bolshevists.

May I recall to the audience the uniformly high and fine record of the Marine Corps ever since its organization under the shadow of the Revolution of '76. It has borne an honorable part in every war in which our country has been engaged. On many fields, in many parts of the world, in Tripoli—in Mexico—in China—and elsewhere, it has done distinguished and devoted service to the Republic. But its deeds of valor have never been so resplendent as in the great War for Liberty and Civilization just brought to a victorious conclusion.

You, Madam, have truly said that the 4th Brigade of Marines, under command of General Harbord, were permitted to demonstrate that the American soldier, when thoroughly trained, is superior to the best that the Prussian system can produce. Not once or twice or thrice, but many times on many bloody fields in France, that Brigade has, as part of the 2d Division, shed lustre on the shield of the Republic. In the number of battles in which it was engaged without failing to gain its objective, it stands in the unquestioned first rank. Its spirit was always indomitable despite severe punishment and heavy loss of life. In the words of its commander they waded into the Boche like a bunch of "Wildcats."

It greatly distinguished itself on July 18th, in the great offensive, and again on September 12th to 15th. In the Champagne battle of October 2d to 10th, it bore a great part in driving the wedge by which General Petain forced the Germans to retreat 12 miles; and such was its valor that on the heights of Vallendar, overlooking the Rhine, on the anniversary of the Kaiser's birthday, four Legion of Honor decorations and 248 French War Crosses were pinned to the breasts of the heroes of that battle. In the words of Major-General John Lejeune: "This superb division of fighting men is unsurpassed in valor and skill, in endurance, in determination to conquer."

But of all the deeds of the Marines I think the most glorious is that by which in the early days of June they halted the victorious advance of the German columns at Bouresches and Belleau Wood. I have read the official military diary of that struggle, and the record is that during all those ten days of terrific fighting "the line has receded nowhere and has everywhere advanced" and this although officers and men were ultimately in such a state of almost complete exhaustion that they fell asleep under bombardment. The Germans said that they found the Marines a bit worse than the Canadians and the British. The official report stated that they had not given one inch of ground. The Commander of the 23d Regiment of Infantry sent hearty congratulations, and added, "It will inspire all Americans." General Pershing telegraphed, "It was a magnificent example of

American courage and dash." The Generalissimo himself, Marshal Foch, sent his love and congratulations. And the French General in immediate command issued an order changing the name Belleau Wood to "Le Bois de la Brigade de la Marines."

That, I say, ladies and gentlemen, was the most gloriously achievement of the Marines, because on that occasion they struck a blow which changed the whole aspect of the military situation.

Let me recall the circumstances: The military authorities had decided to evacuate Paris. Then the German offensive had been launched, their legions were already near the gates. They were advancing in the pride and confidence of certain victory at the rate of 20 or 30 kilometers a day—marching in goose-step form—when those two Marine Regiments, the 5th and 6th, in cooperation with the 9th and 23d Infantry, struck them a blow which first surprised and then checked them, and then sent them staggering back. You remember, ladies and gentlemen, the circumstances. The gallant French were exhausted and overwhelmed and were retreating precipitately. The officer in command sent the Marine Commander a written order to fall in rear of the French and retreat. The answer was laconic and very emphatic, but the diary simply says "that order was not obeyed." Indeed, the Marines, carefully and coolly adjusting their sights, met the onrushing hordes of Huns with a withering fire, and then charged, and after a bitter contest in which they lost five-eights of their numbers they swept back the Prussian Guards in defeat and confusion.

Ladies and Gentlemen, that was the turning point of the war. That was the moment that marked the turn of the tide of the fortunes of the campaign. What those intrepid men did that day electrified the Allied Armies—electrified all France—restored the morale of the weary English and French soldiers—demontsrated the reliability of the American fighting men—showed the stuff they were made of, and convinced Marshal Foch that the American Army was an asset of such value that it was possible for him to assume the offensive and drive the invader out of France.

At the conclusion of the address the Quantico Glee Club, consisting of 50 enlisted men of the Marine Corps, under Song Leader Gilbert Wilson sang, "The Marines Hymn."

LAFAYETTE DAY EXERCISES, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

AN ADDRESS

By Count de Chambrun, Counselor, The French Embassy (Representing The Ambassador of France) at the Joint Celebration by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the 161st anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette, September 6, 1918.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER was Louis Annin Ames, Esq., New York City, President General, National Society Sons of the American Revolution, who said

Our last speaker is the great-great grandson of Marquis de Lafayette,—Count de Chambrun, Counselor of the French Embassy.

Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On this anniversary, particularly dear to my heart, I feel deeply the honor of being called upon to speak, in the name of the Ambassador of France, before this assembly graced by the presence of the President of the United States, whose name, blessed by all my fellow countrymen, is today as popular among them as Lafayette's with you. I am greatly honored also to address the distinguished representatives of the patriotic societies whose mission it is to preserve the sacred memories of the American Revolution.

No one ever more ardently cherished that revolution of independence and liberty, whose purity of motives remains unsurpassed; no one ever served it with greater fervor; no one has worshipped it with more heartfelt piety, than he whose birth you are celebrating today.

Others may say what he did on the field of battle at the age of twenty years. What I wish to tell you, speaking at the base of this monument, is not that which his sword brought over to America, but, rather, that which his heart brought back to France. For it is not only the generous spontaneity with which he came to you, that causes you to bless his memory; it is also the unfaltering fidelity with which, throughout the vicissitudes of a long career and in the midst of most troublous times, he never ceased to belong to you. He remained all his life the aide-de-camp of General Washington, whom he loved, as you

know, with the tenderness of a friend and the respect of a son. All his life he was the zealous missionary of the cause of which that great man was the inspired patriarch. He had first set foot on your shores filled with all the enthusiasm of youth, eager for adventure, seeking fame; you sent him back to us with a soul truly republican, having exchanged his courtly conduct.

This ideal, which was yours alone at that time, and whose lofty course more than a century of prosperity has not retarded, he proposed to his country. Through his example, America became popular at the Court of Louis XVI. And later on, when the people of France, swayed by the spirit of the century and seized in their turn with the fever of Liberty, wished to build upon new foundations their political institutions and their social code, he had only one thought—to induce the French revolution to adopt the principles proclaimed by the revolution of America, and to start his own country along the road of this free and democratic government, of which your United States were then just beginning the great and conclusive experience.

Read the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, which is the charter of our public rights, and of which Lafayette was the principal author, you will see there more than one resemblance to the Declaration of Rights of Virginia. Is it astonishing that we should be fighting today for the same principles?

On the morrow of the fall of the Bastille, Lafayette presented France with her new colors. These were, by a providential coincidence, which he was the first to perceive and to rejoice over, the three colors of your glorious flag. They had been, in your country, the symbol of national independence; with us, the emblem of political liberty. Today, illumined by the sun of victory and acclaim by two peoples whom they inspire with mutual love, they float together over the battlefields where are being decided the independence and liberty of all nations.

To this ideal, to these principles, to this flag, he was invariably faithful. He was the enemy of absolutism from whatever source, whether it issued from the court, from the omnipotence of an assembly or from a mob. At the Tuileries as at the Town Hall of Paris, at the sessions of the Constituante, or in the presence of popular uprisings, and even in the dungeons of Prussia and Austria, where he was confined for five years (for the despots of Central Europe have never had any tenderness for those who cherish liberty) everywhere and always, in good fortune as in bad, you find him as you have known him, as you have loved him, as you have made him.

Such fidelity to the cause of Liberty and to America was bound to receive its reward. America was generous of it. When, in 1824, he came to pay you a visit and to say farewell, Washington and his

companions in arms were no longer there to welcome him; but he saw rise from the new generation, like a beneficent harvest, that immense gratitude which was the pride of his old age and one of the joys of France.

It was reserved to our generation, however, to witness more than he could have foreseen, more than would have surpassed his most ambitious dream; The United States sending millions of men to fight, on the soil of France, this war of all wars, and help humanity to win its suit.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy has most eloquently recalled the historical words of noble General John Pershing when he was led to the family cemetery where the friend of America reposes. No Frenchman will ever forget them. But allow me to tell you something more. At the time of the first Battle of the Marne—four years ago today—the enemy penetrated to the very hedge of Lafayette's property, Lagrange. At the second Battle of the Marne, they did not succeed in advancing so far; your own soldiers were there protecting the approach.

Among those heroes of Chateau Thierry and of Fismes, among those who combat on our fields, among those who soar in our skies, may there be found many who have the soul of Lafayette; I mean to say who understand and love the land of France as he understood and loved America. That is the wish that I express today. Never have two countries been more intimately united than ours. If there is no written pact between us, there is a great act; there is a great fact. Your men are living at our firesides, and defending them. Your dead repose in our meadows, under the shadow of those thousands—those hundreds of thousands—of little white crosses, which will signify to future generations the meaning of their native land, and the price of Liberty. May the people of France and the people of America for ever live, according to the words of Washington, "as brothers should do, in harmonious friendship." May we, like our victorious soldiers, for ever remain united, through life and unto death, *a la vie et a la mort!*

MARCUS BENJAMIN

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WHAT THE UNITED STATES OWES TO FRANCE

An address by Doctor Marcus Benjamin, Chairman, Committee of Judges, upon presentation of the Gold Medal of the Sons of the Revolution to Charles Lanham, essayist, February 22, 1920.

It is one of the objects of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution to inspire its members with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and surely if such be the case, it never before in the history of our country has been so necessary for us to renew our appreciation, respect, and love for that great nation on whose sacred soil our own splendid soldiers have fought as bravely for the right as did that little band of Frenchmen who came to the assistance of the American colonies in the struggle for freedom during the trying years of our Revolution.

It was, therefore, when the honor of serving as the Chairman of the Committee on the Annual Prize Essay was conferred upon me, that I had no hesitation in choosing as the topic for competition:

WHAT THE UNITED STATES OWES TO FRANCE.

Moreover this subject has an important significance at this time for the sinister influence of the busy propagandist is ever active in his efforts to stir up discord between the people of the two great Republics, both of which have done so much to gratify those longings and aspirations of the human heart for liberty.

Need I remind you of those early Colonial days when the English for the most part settled at convenient harbors along the Atlantic seacoast, while the French, ambitious for greater glory, followed the courses of the great rivers, and penetrated far into the interior of this continent. Champlain as early as 1603 entered the St. Lawrence, and New France was the result. Later, La Salle, after exploring the great lakes, reached the Illinois, which he followed till it joined the Mississippi and then continued along the mighty father of waters till he reached the Gulf of Mexico in 1682, and the vast territory of Louisiana became the possession of France.

The memory of these perilous and adventurous journeys is still preserved to us by the names of such places as Eau Claire, Vincennes, Des Moines, Terre Haute, and others, whose French origin is so evident.

It would be a pleasant task to follow in detail the splendid services of our allies during the War of the Revolution.

Those who were present at the gathering in the Square facing the White House, around the statue of the immortal Lafayette on the anniversary of his birth, two years ago, will recall with more than

ordinary pleasure the eloquent address by his distinguished descendant, and it would be a bold speaker indeed who would undertake to improve on what was so well said at that time.

D'Estaing and Rochambeau bring up memories pregnant with deeds of valor that culminated in the surrender at Yorktown, but I dare not linger over them.

Happy and successful were the efforts of Franklin and Jefferson during that period at the Court of France in winning for the new country a friendship that has continued to the days of Jusserand, and which, I pray God, may never cease.

By far the greatest acquisition of territory that the United States ever received came from France through the so-called Louisiana Purchase which brought 1,171,931 square miles of rich farming land in 1803 to the young Republic. In area it is more than five times as large as France itself and includes the greater part of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, the two Dakotas, Minnesota, and Iowa, a veritable empire in itself.

Indirectly, it is true, but nevertheless most positively did the Louisiana Purchase lead to the acquisition of that territory still farther westward, so that it is not too much to claim that France made possible the present well rounded country that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which we so proudly call our own.

From then till now the relations between France and our own country have been most amicable save for the passing incident of the Maximilian sojourn in Mexico, and that, at most, was only a slight ripple on the surface.

In education do we not owe something to France? Surely Thomas Jefferson found his model for the University of Virginia in France and the unique character of that institution has not been without its effect upon other educational institutions in the United States.

Also in other ways, France has exerted a potent influence on education in this country. Our earliest mining engineers were graduates of the Ecole des Mines of Paris and the School of Mines of Columbia University, the first of its kind in this country, was patterned after its French prototype.

Even today to be a successful architect a course at the Beaux Arts is considered highly desirable. Our most distinguished painters and sculptors have studied in the *ateliers* in Paris and the measure of their eminence is gauged by the recognition that their works receive in the annual Salons.

And I would remind you that Henry Adams in his charming "Education" writes: "The world contains no other spot than Paris where education can be pursued from every side."

I should fancy that the great success achieved in preventive medicine by our American physicians could easily be traced to the epoch-making discoveries of Louis Pasteur, and if this be accepted, then from France came the inspiration that led to those studies that have for all time driven away the scourge of yellow fever and similar diseases from our shores.

But let us pass to other things, things of beauty. Do you realize that our beautiful Washington was the inspiration of a Frenchman? Those of us who have eyes may look and see, and those who care to learn more about the eminent engineer may read the equally inspired words of his Excellency, the French Ambassador, who told the story of L'Enfant so well, a few years ago, beneath the dome of yonder Capitol on that Spring morning before we carried him to his last resting place across the river in historic Arlington.

Is it too commonplace to call attention to the fact that all that is dainty and pretty in the attire of the fair sex comes from Paris, and a gown from Worth or Paquin may be a *chef d'oeuvre* as truly as a figure by Barye or a romance by Guy de Maupassant.

There is a story somewhere of Madame de Stael who, exiled from Paris by Napoleon, found herself comfortably located in Geneva, but dissatisfied with her environment, she is said to have even longed for the odors of the Rue du Bac. The odors as well as the perfumes of that lovely city on the Seine have their fascinations, and was it not Miss Flora McFlimsey who bewailed the fact that her "sad feet die to press the asphalt of the Boulevards?"

And lastly, O France! my country owes you an eternal debt of gratitude for your unfailing hope, your splendid courage, and your irresistible strength, qualities of life which if incorporated into the character of the people of the United States would make us greater than ever before; for then would vanish all war, and peace and prosperity would reign supreme from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Vive La France!

HEAD OF MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, AFTER ENGRAVING
BY LAVACHER, USED ON PROGRAMS OF
CELEBRATION OF LAFAYETTE DAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

ROLL OF HONOR

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WHO

IN THE SPIRIT OF SELF SACRIFICE ENROLLED THEMSELVES

IN THE

SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

IN THE

WORLD WAR OF 1914-1918

He puts not off the citizen when he enters the Camp, but it is because he is a citizen and would wish to continue so, that he makes himself for a while a soldier.—Sir William Blackstone.

Henry Turman Allen: Colonel, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General, May 15, 1917; Major General, August 5, 1917. At Fort Bliss, Texas; Commanded Fort Riley, Kansas and Camp Travis, Texas; Commanded Ninetieth Division; Commanded Eighth Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Commanded American Expeditionary Forces, France; Commanded Seventh Artillery Corps in Germany; Commanded American Forces in Germany; Participated in operations as follows: Villersen-Haye Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Puveralle Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal for exceptional meritorious and distinguished service in the St. Mihiel salient and in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Foreign Decorations: Croix de Guerre with palm, Commander Legion of Honor, Commander Order of Leopold, Order of Prince Danilo First (Montenegro) Medal La Solidari Urid (Panama).

Edwin Burr Babbitt: Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General, Ordnance Department, August 5, 1917; Brigadier-General, February 12, 1918. Commanded Fourth Field

Artillery Brigade; participated in following major operations: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Army of Occupation. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service participating with marked distinction in the actions of the Vesle River, in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON BAYARD: Commander (Chaplain's Corps), U. S. Navy; Captain (Chaplain's Corps), July 1, 1918. Washington, D. C.; Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marines, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Naval Training Station, San Francisco, California.

LAURENCE VINCENT BENET: Member Committee to aid in repatriating American refugees; Chairman Executive Committee of the American Ambulance; Organized Transportation Section of American Ambulance of which was commandant with relative rank of Major; Member Committee of American Relief Clearing House; Vice-President of Union des Colonies Etrangeres; Vice-Chairman Advisory Board of the General Purchasing Board of the American Expeditionary Forces; Served in the Field in connection with the Ambulance Service on various occasions, notably at the first battle of the Marne. Awarded Medal of Honor, First Class, by Sanitary Service of the French War Department for distinguished services in Hospital and Ambulance Work; Decorated Commander of the Legion of Honor for distinguished services from the outbreak of the war.

JOEL THOMPSON BOONE: Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy. U. S. S. *Wyoming,* Vice-Admiral's Flagship, Atlantic Fleet; Battalion Surgeon, First Battalion, Sixth Regiment Marines; Assistant to Regimental Surgeon, Sixth Regiment Marines; Brigade Litter Bearer Officer, Fourth Brigade Marines; Regimental Surgeon, Sixth Regiment Marines; Assistant Division Surgeon, Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Arrived in France, October, 1917; attended course of instruction First Corps Schools, at Gondrecourt, France, and Army Sanitary School, Langres, France; participated in Defensive trench sector south of Verdun, Aisne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, the St. Mihiel Offensive, the Meuse-Argonne (Champagne-Mont Blanc); and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; marched to the Rhine with Army of Occupation. Awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor (U. S. Navy), the Distinguished Service Cross (U. S. Army), the Croix de Guerre (twice, each time with palm), Distinguished Service Citation by General Pershing, Distinguished Service Citation by General Lejeune; Recommended three times for Distinguished Service Cross (U. S. Army); Recommended for Distinguished Service Medal (U. S. Army); Recommended for Congressional Medal of Honor (U. S. Army). Wounded at Belleau Woods and at Blanc-Mont, Champagne Sector.

MERRITT DANIEL BOOTH: Warrant Gunner, His Majesty's Navy. Enlisted in Canadian forces, Toronto, Canada, November 9, 1917; served overseas; served aboard His Majesty's ship, *Niobe;* His Majesty's ship, *Lansdowne;* His Majesty's ship, *Calgarian,* and His Majesty's ship, *Queen Elizabeth* at Constantinople, Turkey, Port Said, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar; torpedoed in battle of Jutland and wounded during the Zeebrugge raid. Awarded the Queen's Good Conduct Medal from London, England, and the King George Gold Badge for services rendered King and British Empire as an American Volunteer from Ottawa, Canada.

GRANVILLE CARTER BRADFORD: Enlisted November 24, 1917, Company A, Fortieth Engineers, U. S. Army; 302d Motor Car Company, Motor Transport Corps, American Expeditionary Forces; Gassed at Verdun Sector; Honorably discharged May 20, 1919.

JOHN FULTON CARMODY: Sergeant, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army. Enlisted June 12, 1917; Fort Washington, Maryland; Camp Stuart, Virginia; Participated in following major offensives: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne; Gassed in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive; Honorably discharged February 21, 1919.

GEORGE FREDERICK CHAPLINE: Ensign, U. S. Navy; promoted Lieutenant (Junior Grade), February 1, 1918; promoted Lieutenant, June 3, 1918. Served on the U. S. S. *Arizona,* with Battleship Division Number Six, in the War Zone.

VANCE DUNCAN CHAPLINE: Lieutenant (Junior Grade), U. S. Navy; promoted June 5, 1917 to Lieutenant; promoted July 1, 1918 to Lieutenant Commander. Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Queenstown, Ireland, with destroyer force, assigned to the *Burrows;* Commanded U. S. S. *Harvard, Fairfax, Reid;* Naval Headquarters, Brest, France; Aide on Staff of Commander of Squadron Five; Patrol Force, Atlantic Fleet, U. S. S. *Carola* Flagship.

MURRAY ADDISON COBB: Captain, U. S. Army. Troop C, District of Columbia Cavalry, December 15, 1917, Fort Myer, Va.; Fifty-Fourth Field Artillery, Twenty-Ninth Division; Aide-de-Camp to Major General Charles G. Morton, Commanding Twenty-Ninth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, France. Awarded Croix de Guerre and one citation.

HARRY DUNNELL COPENHAVER: Enlisted September 29, 1917, U. S. Army (Air Service), 312th Machine Gun Battalion, 154th Aero Squadron; 200th Aero Squadron; 436th Aero Squadron, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Detached duty in Paris, France. Honorably discharged February 1, 1919.

CHARLES LEONARD FRAILEY: Major, Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army, February 27, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, April 22, 1919. Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Judge Advocate, Fourth Division, N. C.; Camp Mills, N. Y.; Duty with Fourth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Chateau Thierry (Defensive) Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive; Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

EDWARD ALONZO GREENE: Captain, U. S. Marine Corps; Major, May 31, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, October 31, 1918. Expeditionary duty near Guantanamo, Cuba; Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia; Commanded Base Detachment, Fifth Regiment Marines; Commanded First Battalion, Fifth Regiment Marines in France, in trenches, Toulon-Troyon Sector; Commanded Base Port Rochefort, Service of Supply; Commanded First Regiment Marines, Cuba; with Fixed Defense Force, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Second Provisional Brigade, Marine Corps, San Domingo, D. R.

WILLIAM CARVEL HALL: Commissioned Second Lieutenant, July 15, 1918, after eight months enlisted service; promoted First Lieutenant, August 16, 1918. Served at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia, to October 10, 1918, when assigned to sea duty with Marine Detachment, U. S. S. *New York*. In war zone as a unit of the British Grand Fleet.

FREDERIC LOUIS HUIDEKOPER: Commissioned Major (Adjutant General's Department), U. S. Army, May 16, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, September 25, 1918. Assistant Department Adjutant, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C.; Division Adjutant, Thirty-third Division, Camp Logan, Texas; and with American Expeditionary Forces, France; Army General Staff College, Langres, France; participated in the following major operations: With the British Fourth Army and in Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Cited in Division Orders for gallantry in action by General Pershing "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Division Adjutant, Thirty-third Division, American Expeditionary Forces, France." Recommended for Distinguished Service Medal, Croix de Guerre, and Legion of Honor; Honorably discharged April 1, 1919.

MARCUS ALEXANDER JORDAN: (Deceased), Commissioned Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, April 21, 1917. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Expeditionary duty in France; Detached to Foggia, Italy, for training as Naval Aviator; killed in aeroplane accident at Foggia, Italy, March 27, 1918.

HARRY RANDOLPH LAY: Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1918. Division Marine Officer, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, U. S. S. *Minnesota,* Fourth Brigade Marines, Second Division; Adjutant, Fifth Regiment of Marines; Adjutant, Fourth Brigade of Marines; Division Inspector, Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces; Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Participated in the Aisne-Marne Defensive; Served with the French Army in the Champagne, (Blanc-Mont); participated in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Awarfded citation by General Pershing for meritorious and conspicuous service; recommended for Distinguished Service Medal; awarded the Navy Cross by the Secretary of the Navy; Awarded Croix de Guerre (Corps Citation) and Croix de Guerre with palm for gallantry in action at Blanc-Mont, Champagne, and the Bois-de-Belleau; Recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

HOMER WINTHROP LOCKWOOD: Enlisted May 15, 1917, Ambulance Service, U. S. Army; Active duty with French Army; Prisoner of war after Montdidier-Noyon defensive, June 8-9, 1918, until signing of Armistice. Honorably discharged June 12, 1919.

GEORGE RALPH MARVELL: Captain, U. S. Navy. Director of Naval Districts, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C., Navy Department; Commanded U. S. S. *Louisiana;* Temporary duty with Cruiser and Transport Forces; in two engagements with submarines.

WILLIAM MITCHELL: Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel, May 15, 1917; Colonel, August 5, 1917; Brigadier-General (Air Service), October 1, 1918. Chief of Air Service, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces; Director U. S. Army Air Service, Washington, D. C. First American officer under German fire in Europe; first American flying officer to cross lines in European War, on April 22, 1917; Commanded the Air Service of the First Army Corps, the Brigade Air Service, the Air Service of the First Army, the Air Service of the Group of Armies, and at the time of the Armistice, took the Aviation of the Army of Occupation into Germany. Participated in the following major operations. *American*: The Somme Defensive, the Aisne-Marne Defensive, the St. Mihiel Offensive, the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. *British*: Ypres, May, 1917, Ballecourt. *French*: Mont Sans Nom, Mont Counillet, Champagne Offensive, April, 1917, Bois de la Grille, April, 1917, Verdun, August, 1917, Malmaison, October, 1917. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, Commander of the Legion of Honor. French Croix de Guerre with five palms, the British Order of St. Michael and St. George.

HARRY THORNTON MOORE: Captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, December 15, 1916; Major, September 3, 1918. Assistant to Depot Quartermaster (as Finance and Transportation Officer), General Supply Depot, Los Angeles, California; American Expeditionary Forces, as Disbursing Quartermaster, Fourth Army Corps (France and Luxemburg); Eighth Army Corps (France); Third Army Corps (Germany); Participated in Meuse-Argonne Offensive and Second Army Defensive; Assistant Zone Transportation Officer, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

NEWBOLD NOYES: Commissioned First Lieutenant, U. S. Army, November, 1917. Served in France on Staff of Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, Commanding Eighth Division; in active operations on the British front. Honorably discharged, March, 1919.

WORDEN WHITMAN PARRIS: Commissioned First Lieutenant, Cavalry, U. S. Army, August 15, 1917; Captain, August, 1918; Major, May, 1919. Fort Myer, Va.; Second Infantry Brigade, American Expeditionary Forces; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Beaumont B. Buck; Assistant to Assistant Chief of Staff, Eighty-eighth Division, American Expeditionary Forces; Participated in the following major operations: Aisne-Marne Defensive, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for: "At Berzy-le-Sec, France, July 21, 1918, while serving as an aide on the brigade staff, he went through machine gun fire and artillery bombardment with heroic fearlessness to obtain vital information from the front lines for the division commander." Honorably discharged June 6, 1919.

WILBUR LEE SMITH: Captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, July 24, 1918. Commanded Unit 305, Graves Registration Service, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army; Participated in Meuse-Argonne Offensive; Overseas Section, Graves Registration Service, War Department, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged, September 30, 1920.

LITTLETON WALLER TAZEWELL WALLER, JR.: Major, U. S. Marine Corps. Commanded 81st Company, First Machine Gun Battalion; Commanded Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, Second Division; Commanded Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, Third Division; Division Machine Gun Officer, Second Division. Participated in the following operations: Toulon-Troyon Sector; in action with 47th French Infantry at Julgonne; in action on Marne River; in action at Belleau Woods; in action in Aisne-Marne Offensive; Marbache Sector; St. Mihiel Sector; Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Participated in the march to the Rhine and served with Army of Occupation. Awarded Croix de Guerre for action in Champagne Sector; Made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for action in Aisne-Marne Offensive; cited in Gen-

eral Orders, No. 88, Headquarters, Second Division, dated December 31, 1918; received letters of commendation from Commanding Officer, Second Battalion, Sixth Regiment, Commanding General, Fourth Brigade and Commanding General, Second Division. Awarded the Navy Cross by the Secretary of the Navy.

LEE WARRINER WRIGHT: Pay Clerk, U. S. Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1917; First Lieutenant, June 2, 1917; Captain, June 3, 1917. Office of Assistant Paymaster, Marine Corps, New York, N. Y.; Regimental Paymaster, Sixth Regiment, U. S. Marines, Fourth Brigade, Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces; Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Participated in the Aisne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, and Verdun Defensive Sector.

SELDEN BROOKE ARMAT: Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army; Captain, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army, November 22, 1917; Major, Quartermaster Corps, August 13, 1918. On duty with American Expeditionary Forces in France; Paris and Headquarters Advance Section, Services of Supply in War Risk Insurance work; at Headquarters, Services of Supply, in charge of distribution of funds for entire American Expeditionary Forces; Office, Director of Finance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

PHILIP RANDOLPH BAKER: Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy. Attached to and served on board U. S. S. *Vermont* during period, April 6, 1917 to August 29, 1918, as watch officer and assistant fire-control officer; on board Receiving Ship at New York, until November 1, 1918; Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

EADS TWYMAN BLOCKER: Pay Clerk, U. S. Marine Corps. Enlisted July 20, 1916, appointed Pay Clerk, February 3, 1919; Dominican Republic; American Expeditionary Forces, France; Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; Legation Guard, Managua, Nicaragua.

LUCIUS ALLYN BOSTWICK: Captain, U. S. Navy; Commanded U. S. S. *South Dakota;* Commanded U. S. S. *New Mexico,* general cruising escorting troop-ship convoys, with cruiser and transport force, Atlantic fleet; Bureau Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

MERVYN CHANDOS BUCKEY: Major, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel (Coast Artillery Corps), May 15, 1917; Colonel (Field Artillery), August 5, 1917; Colonel (Coast Artillery Corps),

July 1, 1920. Army War College, Washington, D. C.; Military Attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome, Italy; Office Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Awarded Distinguished Service Medal while serving as military attache, Rome, Italy. Foreign decorations: Italian War Cross, War Cross of Czecho-Slovakia, Silver Medal of Valor, Montenegro, Commander, Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Commander, Order of the Crown of Italy, Commander, Order of Danilo First, Commander, Order of La Solidaridad, Italian War Service Ribbon.

THEODORE SULLIVAN COX: First Lieutenant, U. S. Army (Field Artillery), November 27, 1917; Captain, July 2, 1918. Fort Myer, Va.; Camp Lee, Va.; Camp Jackson, S. C.; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Camp Dodge, Iowa; 314th Field Artillery, Battery A, Eightieth Division, Camp Lee, Va.; 126th Field Artillery; 125th Field Artillery; Eighth Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, France. Honorably discharged, January 24, 1919.

JOHN FULLER DAVIS: First Lieutenant (Cavalry), U. S. Army; Captain, July 25, 1917; Major, July 30, 1918. Troops D and K, Third Cavalry; Commanded Third Cavalry; Special duty, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; American Expeditionary Forces, France; Detached service, Paris and Langres, France.

EDWARD NORVAL FORTSON: Enlisted in Signal Reserve Corps, Air Service, U. S. Army, July 18, 1917; Commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 18, 1918; First Lieutenant, May 18, 1918. School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Italian School of Aviation, Foggia, Italy; Italian Air Force (Breveted "Pilote Aviatori" in Italian Army); Adjutant, 102d Aero Squadron; 36th Aero Squadron; Post Adjutant, Cazaux, France; Officer in charge of enlisted division at Tours, France. Honorably discharged June 27, 1919.

CHARLES SANDERSON HILL: Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps; Colonel, July 1, 1918. Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Southern Recruiting Division, New Orleans, Louisiana; on temporary foreign shore service with American Expeditionary Forces for purpose of obtaining information concerning the use of the eight-inch howitzer.

GOUVERNEUR HOES: Lieutenant (Air Service), U. S. Army. Commissioned from Fort Myer Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va., November 8, 1917; Aeronautical General Concentration Camp and Supply Depot, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.; in France as non-flying officer under Colonel Thomas de W. Milling; 26th Aero Squadron; Tenth Aero Squadron; Air Service Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Paris, France. Honorably discharged, August 2, 1919.

THOMAS HYDE, IV: Second Lieutenant, Infantry, November 27, 1917; First Lieutenant, August 24, 1918. 155th Depot Brigade; Motor Transport Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Honorably discharged April 22, 1919.

THEODORE CARLTON JOHNSON: Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, August 27, 1917; First Lieutenant, August 28, 1917; Captain, July 1, 1918. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Fourth Brigade, Marine Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, France, as Assistant Paymaster; Commended by the Major General Commandant for services rendered in the performance of this duty; Honorably discharged, September 11, 1919.

CHARLES LAURIE MCCAWLEY: Brigadier-General, U. S. Marine Corps, the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Temporary duty in France during the war. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in the organization and administration of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Marine Corps.

RALPH WALKER MCDOWELL: Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, August 31, 1917. U. S. S. *Fulton,* Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Eleventh Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, France; U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California. Awarded the Order of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, by France, in recognition of his services during the influenza and meningitis epidemics while on duty in France; Recommended for Distinguished Service Medal and Navy Cross.

CHARLES CLAGETT MARBURY: Captain (Medical Corps), U. S. Army, April 14, 1917; Promoted to Major, November, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, November, 1918. Served at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Camp Hill, Virginia; Served in France at Brest. Honorably discharged, February 28, 1919.

GERALD DE COURCY MAY: First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, September 10, 1917. Kenosha, Wisconsin (Nash Motors Company); Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois; Peoria, Illinois; Camp MacArthur, Texas; Commanded 107th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; in France with Thirty-second Division; Inspector of Artillery, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces; Honorably discharged, March 4, 1919.

HENRY COLEMAN MAY: Second Lieutenant, Intelligence Corps, U. S. Army, November 17, 1917. General Headquarters, Line of Communication, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Office of Chief of Utilities, Transportation Department, Service of Supplies, American Expeditionary Forces; Camp Lee, Va.; Honorably discharged, June 21, 1919.

MORRIS ADDISON PARRIS: Enlisted November 18, 1917, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; Commissioned First Lieutenant, June 10, 1918. Medical Department at Cosne, France; Intermediate Medical Supply Depot, No. 3; Base Hospital No. 1; Commanded Medical Department Warehouses Base Storage Station, Montoir (Loire Inférieure); Honorably discharged August 7, 1919.

EDWIN TAYLOR POLLOCK: Captain, U. S. Navy. Commanded U. S. S. *Hancock;* Received possession Danish West Indies; Acting Governor Virgin Islands; Commanded Fourth Group, First Expedition to France; Commanded U. S. S. *George Washington,* in transport service, seven round trips in transporting troops to France; Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Awarded Navy Cross.

JOHN BOURSIQUOT ROSE: Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army; Major, June 22, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, January 8, 1918; Colonel, October 21, 1918. Office of Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Engineering Division, Manufacturing Division, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.; Under Chief Ordnance Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

HERMAN OSMAN STICKNEY: Captain, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral, December 22, 1919. Commanded U. S. S. *Vermont;* In Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Member of Board of Inspection and Survey; Senior Member Board of Inspection of Vessels on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, California. Awarded Navy Cross.

JAY HALE SYPHER: Commander, U. S. Navy. Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; with Commander, U. S. Naval Forces operating in European waters; Commanded U. S. Naval Training Station, Base Six; Naval Port Officer, Southampton, England. Decorated by H. R. H., The Prince of Wales, as Commander of Order of the British Empire.

FRANK STONE TAINTOR: Major, Engineers, U. S. Army, September 14, 1917; Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, August 1, 1919. Special duty details, United States, France and England; Staff of Commanding Officer, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. Honorably discharged, September 10, 1919.

LOUIS JOSEPH VAN SCHAICK: Captain, Infantry, U. S. Army; Major, June 4, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, August 5, 1917; Colonel, July 30, 1918. Commanding Officer, Company C, Thirty-fifth Infantry Regiment; Instructor Non-commissioned Officers' School, Nogales, Arizona; 345th Infantry Regiment, Camp Pike, Arkansas, as Lieutenant Colonel; Temporarily in command of regiment, Camp Dix, N. J.; Commanded Twentieth Division, Camp Inspector, Camp Devens, Mass.; Camp Sevier, S. C.; with American Expeditionary Forces, France; Adjutant General's Department, American Forces in France; Inspector General, American Forces in Germany.

FLOYD PIERPONT WAGGAMAN: First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, August 14, 1917. Assistant to the Ordnance Officer at Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.; Camp Hancock, Ga.; Advance Ordnance Depot No. 1, American Expeditionary Forces in France. Honorably discharged, February 1, 1919.

HAYWARD HUTCHINSON WEBB: Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. Army, November 27, 1917. Fort Myer, Va.; 369th Infantry Regiment, American Expeditionary Forces, France. Honorably discharged, February 15, 1919.

WALTER AUGUSTINE WELLS: Commissioned Major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, May 17, 1917. Office of Attending Surgeon, Washington, D. C.; Consultant on Medical and Surgical Staff of Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Base Hospital No. 64; Camp Sevier, S. C.; Evacuation Hospital No. 9, Coblenz, Germany. Honorably discharged, May 26, 1919.

JULIAN PARSONS WILLCOX: Captain, U. S. Marine Corps; Major, May 22, 1917. U. S. S. *New York;* U. S. S. *Wyoming,* as Divisional Marine Officer, Sixth Division, Atlantic Fleet, and Aide on Staff of Division Commander.

DAVIS BOWLES WILLS: Captain, U. S. Marine Corps; Major, U. S. Marine Corps, May 22, 1917. Office of Assistant Paymaster, Marine Corps, New York, N. Y.; with Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marines, American Expeditionary Forces, as Regimental Paymaster; Assistant Adjutant of Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marines, France; Regimental Intelligence Officer; Billeting Officer; Chief Paymaster, Marines, Paris, France; Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Atlanta, Georgia. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as Chief Paymaster, U. S. Marines, France; Awarded Navy Cross. Resigned September 21, 1920.

JAMES SPRIGG WILSON: Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; Colonel, May 15, 1917. Fort McKinley, P. I., as Post Surgeon; Camp John Hay, P. I., as Department Surgeon, Philippine Department, Manila, P. I., as Chief Surgeon, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Vladivostok, Siberia.

CLARENCE AIKEN ASPINWALL: Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association Unit, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Secretary, Red Cross Finance Committee; Chairman, Committee Liberty Loan Drive; Advisory Committee, Fuel Administrator.

HAMPSON GARY: Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, Cairo, Egypt; U. S. Minister to Switzerland.

HENRY ABERT JOHNSON: American Consul, Ghent, Belgium; Brussels, Belgium; Switzerland; Dundee, Scotland. While at Ghent had charge of American and British interests.

ROYALL OGDEN KLOEBER: Assistant Director of Finance, U. S. Army; Member of the initial force which established in Paris, France, the office of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, 1917-1918; On duty War Department since 1918. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal, citation reading: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as Assistant Director of Finance. In this capacity he rendered most valuable assistance in the solution of the great financial problems which arose due to the war."

JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR.: American Red Cross; Lieutenant Colonel (Assimilated), American Expeditionary Forces, France; Representative for Holland, Rockefeller Foundation, War Relief Commission, in Holland, Germany, and occupied Belgium, 1915; with the American Red Cross Commission for France, 1917; Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner American Red Cross, for Belgium, 1917-1919 at Belgian front. Decorated by King Albert of Belgium, personally, with Order of Leopold, military, with palm and rank of "officier."

WILLIAM WALKER SMITH: Chief, European Division, Department of State; Secretary American Legation, Copenhagen, Denmark; Secretary American Legation, Lima, Peru.

OLA WALTER BELL: Major, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel, August 5, 1917; Colonel, November 5, 1917. Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Detailed Adjutant General's Department, Newport News, Va.

ROBERT ROOT BENNETT: Captain, Signal Corps, August 5, 1917. Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged January 17, 1919.

EDWARD MAURICE BLACKWELL: Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy; Commander, October 15, 1917. Executive Officer, U. S. S. *Solace* (Hospital Ship); Commander U. S. S. *Solace;* Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., to sick leave; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE BEALE BLOOMER: Ensign Pay Corps, U. S. N., R. F., May 31, 1917; Lieutenant (Junior Grade), October 17, 1917; Lieutenant, February 1, 1918. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., U. S. S. *Amerika;* Assistant to Fuel Officer, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.; Assistant to Aide for Supply, Philadelphia, Pa.; Relieved from active duty June 21, 1919.

STANHOPE ENGLISH BLUNT: Colonel, U. S. Army (Retired). Active duty April 7, 1917; Office Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.; Representative Ordnance Department, General Munitions Board of Counsel of National Defense; Supervisor of Manufacturing Arsenals; Relieved from active duty August 4, 1918.

GARDNER LLOYD BOOTHE, II: Enlisted Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, August 9, 1918; Promoted Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, November 30, 1918; to inactive duty December 1, 1918.

HENRY BUCHANAN BYRD, JR.: Ensign, U. S. Navy. Enlisted November 15, 1917, United States Navy; Commissioned Ensign November 30, 1918; Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.; to inactive duty, August 9, 1919.

JOHN DOYLE CARMODY: Major, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel (Air Service), July 12, 1918. Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.; General Supply Depot and Concentration Camp, Morrison, Va.; Governors' Island, N. Y.; Office of Director of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.; Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebraska; Army Balloon School, Arcadia, California; Army Balloon School, Camp John Wise, Texas; Office Director, Air Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Commissioned regular service, Major, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army.

ROBERT HOLLISTER CHAPMAN: (Deceased), Major, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, March 21, 1917. Assistant to Department Engineer, Eastern Department, at Wakefield, Mass.; Camp Humphreys, Va. Honorably discharged December 6, 1918.

ALAN OGILVIE CLEPHANE: (Deceased), Lieutenant (Junior Grade), U. S. Navy, April 7, 1917. Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Commanded U. S. S. *Arcturus;* Commanded U. S. S. *Whirlwind;* Bureau of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

LEWIS PAINTER CLEPHANE: Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, February 24, 1917; Lieutenant Commander June 25, 1917. Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Va.; U. S. S. *Fish Hawk;* Navy Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.; Senior Member, Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey; Commanded Section One, Fifth Naval District, Baltimore, Md.; Supervisor Naval Overseas Transportation Service, Baltimore, Md.; training Division, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

WALTER COLLINS CLEPHANE: Major (Judge Advocate General's Department), U. S. Army, April 7, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel,

April 22, 1919. Member Board of Reviews, Military Justice Division; Office of Judge Advocate General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged June 30, 1920.

RICHARD GRAHAM DAVENPORT: Commodore, U. S. Navy, (Retired). To active duty January 26, 1918, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Senior Member of the Permanent Board of Investigations; President numerous Courts of Inquiry; relieved from active duty May 20, 1919.

EDWIN WILLARD DEMING: Captain, June 28, 1918. Small Arms Firing School, Camp Perry, Ohio, as head of Camouflage; Camp Benning, Ga., in charge of Camouflage and special target work; in charge of small bore sniping and camouflage, National Matches at Caldwell, N. J.; Camp Benning, Columbus, Georgia, as teacher of camouflage. Honorably discharged.

SEELY DUNN: Commissioned Captain, Quartermasters Corps, U. S. Army, April 27, 1917, and served until October 8, 1919. Was in charge of important transportation activities on Mexican border and at New York. Honorably discharged October 8, 1919.

CLINTON GOODLOE EDGAR: Captain, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, April, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, August, 1917; Colonel, December, 19917; Colonel, Supply Division, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. Office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Mineola, L. I., Hampton, Va., Evansville, Indiana; Office Director of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C. Commended and recommended for Distinguished Service Medal by Chief Signal Officer and Director of Military Aeronautics. Honorably discharged February 8, 1919.

LAY HAMPTON EVERHART: Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, (Retired). To active duty, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1917; relieved and to retired list June 18, 1918.

WILLIAM CURRY HARLLEE: Major, U. S. Marine Corps, April 7, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1918. Office of Chief of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Officer in Charge, Small Arms Target Practice and as Executive Officer of National Rifle Matches, Quantico, Va. Commended by the Major General Commandant for services rendered in the performance of his duties.

JOHN VAN RENSSELAER HOFF: (Deceased); Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army (Retired). To actice duty April 7, 1917; Office of Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; relieved from active duty August 2, 1918.

RICHMOND CRANSTON HOLCOMB: Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps), U. S. Navy; promoted July 1, 1917 to Commander

(Medical Corps), U. S. Navy. Assistant to Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; U. S. S. *Havana;* Medical Aide to Commandant, Third Naval District; Command of Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa., and additional duty in connection with construction of Hospital Ship No. 1; Additional duty as Inspector, representing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, in connection with construction of Hospital Unit No. 1.

NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS: Major, (Ordnance Department), U. S. Army, November 21, 1917. Office of Chief of Ordnance, Nitrate Division, War Department, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged March 10, 1919.

LYMAN WALTER VERE KENNON: (Deceased); Colonel, U. S. Army, April 7, 1917; Brigadier-General, August 5, 1917. Commanded Ninetieth Division of Infantry; 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Greene, N. C.; Eighty-sixth Division, Camp Grant, Ill.; 171st Infantry, Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill.; Commanded Camp Greene, N. C.

JACOB MILLER KENYON: First Lieutenant, District of Columbia National Guard, Captain Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, U. S. Army, September 3, 1918. Honorably discharged March 8, 1919. Captain Reserve Corps, U. S. Army (Quartermaster Section), January 24, 1920; Major, April 19, 1920. Assisted Major General Crowder in the examination of appeals from drafted men from District Boards. Honorably discharged March 8, 1919.

ALEXANDER BROWN LEGARE: Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy. Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged November 26, 1919.

JOHN CLIFTON LITTLE: Enlisted in U. S. Naval Reserve Force, December 15, 1917; Commissioned Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., May 29, 1918; Lieutenant (Junior Grade), October 1, 1918. U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; Aviation Regiment, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; U. S. Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I.,; U. S. Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.; Operation and Maintenance (Aviation); Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

CHESTER WALKER LOCKWOOD: Enlisted April 7, 1917, in U. S. Navy; Commissioned Ensign January 27, 1918 (U. S. Navy Force). Third Naval District, New York, N. Y.; Relieved from active duty March 8, 1919.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOCKWOOD: Colonel U. S. A. (Retired). Assigned active duty, Fort Leavenworth, Field Officer, Plattsburg Training Camp; Commanding Officer Hahnemann Medical College, Students' Army Training Corps; Relieved from active duty November 15, 1918.

SAMUEL MCGOWAN: Rear Admiral, Pay Corps, U. S. Navy; The Paymaster General, U. S. Navy and Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MATTESON: Captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, May 2, 1917; Major, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, August 26, 1918. Assistant Depot Quartermaster, Boston, Mass.; Newport News, Va.; Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Port of Embarkation, and Assistant to Quartermaster in Charge of construction at Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.; Assistant Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; in charge of Transport and Storage Division, Office of Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Zone Executive Officer, Zone Supply Office, Washington, D. C. Recommended for Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services.

JOHN TWIGGS MYERS: Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, April 7, 1917; Brigadier-General, July 1, 1918. Fleet Marine Officer, Atlantic Fleet; Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; Commanded Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va.; Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, T. H. Recommended for the Navy Cross for distinguished service as Fleet Marine Officer, Atlantic Fleet.

WILLIAM OTWAY OWEN: Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army (Retired). To active duty May 31, 1916. Surgeon General's Office, War Department; Curator, Army Medical Museum. Relieved from active duty January 7, 1919.

ARMISTEAD PETER, III: Enlisted December 14, 1917, U. S. Navy; Commissioned Ensign August 29, 1918. Government Radio Station, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Radio Receiving Station, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Radio for Air Craft Division; Bureau Steam Engineering; Relieved from active service, December 19, 1918.

DAVID DIXON PORTER: Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps; Colonel, July 1, 1918. Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Recommended for Navy Cross for distinguished services in the line of his profession.

LESTER AMOS PRATT: Enlisted November 10, 1917, in United States Army; Commissioned Second Lieutenant September 18, 1918; First Lieutenant October 21, 1919. El Paso, Texas, in Quartermaster Corps; Motor Transport Corps, Unit No. 305, Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga.; Office of Chief of Motor Transport Corps, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged July 19, 1919.

BUTLER DELAPLAINE PRICE: (Deceased); Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Retired. Medal of Honor Board, War Department, Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL BENJAMIN PUTNAM: Major, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps. Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; in Charge Office of Assistant Paymaster, Marine Corps, Atlanta, Ga.; First Provisional Brigade, U. S. Marines, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Recommended for the Navy Cross for distinguished services in connection with the establishment and administration of the office of the Assistant Paymaster, Marine Corps, Atlanta, Ga.

IRVING WALLACE RAND: Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; Colonel, May 15, 1917. Surgeon China Expedition; Commanded Base Hospital, Camp Travis, Texas; Detached duty at Washington, D. C., Markeltown, Pa.

GEORGE RICHARDS: Brigadier-General, The Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps. Served as The Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in the organization and administration of his department.

EDWARD FISK RIGGS: Major, District of Columbia National Guard (Retired). Assisted with other National Guard Officers in instructing recruits and drafted men for the regular service at the National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C.

HORACE DODGE ROUZER: Lieutenant Commander (Civil Engineer), U. S. Navy. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

BENJAMIN REEVES RUSSELL: Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, (Retired). To active duty July 1, 1917; member of Courts-Martial Boards, Washington, D. C., and Quantico, Virginia. Relieved from active duty August 8, 1919.

JOHN PRENTISS SANGER: Major General, U. S. Army (Retired). To active duty April 7, 1917; Medal of Honor Board; Relieved to retired list June 6, 1917.

GUY TYRRELL SCOTT: Captain, U. S. Army, (Retired) April 7, 1917; to active duty August 12, 1917; Major, October 10, 1918. Commanded Coast Defenses of New Bedford, Mass., and Fort Rodman; Relieved from active duty December 14, 1918.

RICHARD DOUGLAS SIMMS: (Deceased); Brigadier-General Commanding District of Columbia National Guard. No active Federal Service; Commanding District of Columbia National Guard.

GEORGE ROBBINS SIMPSON: Major, U. S. Army. Eighth Infantry Company, Fifth Provisional Training Regiment, Officers Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va., 1917.

FRANKLIN TOPPING STEELE: Captain, National Naval Volunteers, Marine Corps Branch, April 6, 1917; Commissioned Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, August 6, 1917; First Lieutenant, August 8, 1917; Captain, July 1, 1918. Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.; Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

PIERRE CHRISTIE STEVENS: (Deceased); Major, U. S. Army, (Retired). To active duty November 20, 1917; Acting Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C.; relieved from active dtuy March 5, 1919.

JOHN TRUESDALE STEWART: Major, (Engineers), U. S. Army, April 18, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, October 18, 1918. Fort Snelling, Minn., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Office of Chief of Engineers, Equipment Section, War Department, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged, October 13, 1919.

LLOYD WEBB TAYLOR: Second Lieutenant, Air Service. Aeronautics, Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas; Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida; to inactive duty as Second Lieutenant, Air Service. Honorably discharged September 23, 1919; Officers Reserve Corps October 29, 1919.

GEORGE CYRUS THORPE: Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps; Colonel, July 1, 1918. Staff Naval War College, Chief of Staff Second Brigade U. S. Marines; Commanding Third Regiment of Marines and Eastern District, Dominican Republic; received surrender of Vicentico Evangelista Revolutionists in 1917; in field against Natera Insurgents; rendered valuable services in establishing peace and order in that country.

CHARLES TROWBRIDGE TITTMANN: First Lieutenant, U. S. Army, October 9, 1918; Captain, April, 1919; Major, September, 1919. Camp Upton, N. Y.; Judge Advocate General's Department, Camp Humphreys, Va.; Office Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., as member of Special Clemency Board. Honorably discharged July 30, 1920.

JOHN VAN RENSSELAER: Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Rockefeller Institute, New York, N. Y.; General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J. Honorably discharged May 15, 1919.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE WATSON: Captain U. S. Marine Corps; Major, May 22, 1917. U. S. S. *Oklahoma;* Division Marine

Officer, Sixth Division, Atlantic Fleet; Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Commended by the Major General Commandant for excellent and efficient services rendered during demobilization of the Fourth and Fifth Brigades of Marines.

FRANCIS BRADFORD WHEATON: Major, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, March 19, 1918. Office of Officer in Charge of Cantonment Construction, Washington, D. C.; Temporary duty throughout the United States and at Honolulu, T. H. Commissioned regular service, Major, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army.

GEORGE YANDES WHEELER: Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, February 9, 1918. Office of Chief of Ordnance and with Administration Division, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; Department Ordnance and Armament Officer, Panama Canal Department, Canal Zone. Honorably discharged April 8, 1919.

HARRY MARSHALL WHEELER: Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, February 1, 1918. Office of Chief of Ordnance and with Administration Division, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged, December 12, 1918.

DION WILLIAMS: Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. General Board of Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Commanded 10th Regiment, U. S. Marines at Quantico, Va.; Commanding Fourth Regiment of Marines, Santo Domingo, D. R.; and District Commander of the Northern District of Santo Domingo.

LEONARD WOOD: Major General, U. S. Army. Commanded Camp Funston, Kansas; Commanded Eastern Department; with British Mission to the United States; Commanded Southeastern Department; Detached service inspecting camp sites; Commanded Eighty-ninth Division; Observer with British and French Armies in France, (wounded there); Commanded Western Department; Commanded Tenth Division; Commanded Central Department, Chicago, Ill. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as Department, Division and Camp Commander during the war; Decorated by Italy, as an Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

WALTER FITZHUGH WORTHINGTON: Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy. Naval Inspector of Engineering Material, New York, N. Y., and New Jersey Districts; Relieved from all active duty March 8, 1919.

ANTHONY CALLIS ADDISON: Bureau of Fisheries.

JAMES HENRY ALBURTIS: Copy Editor, Government Printing Office.

JOHN CULVER BARCALOW: Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

RICHARD VERMILLION BARRY: Navy Department.

MARCUS BENJAMIN: Volunteer Aid, Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Member Home Defense League; also consulted during the war as an expert on various technical and scientific matters. Decorated by the French Government with the Palmes academique with the rank of Officier de l'Instruction publique.

ROBERT SIDNEY BELKNAP: Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

ADOLPHUS BOGARDUS BENNETT, JR.: Medical Advisory Board, Number Four, District of Columbia; Navigation Inspector under Department of Commerce.

NELSON DUVALL BRECHT: Red Cross Work.

BARRY BULKLEY: Local director of the Serbian Relief Committee; Speaker for the Liberty Loan Drives and Red Cross.

FRANCIS MASON BURROWS: Department of Commerce.

HENRY BUCHANAN BYRD, SR.: Liberty Loan Drives.

EDWARD KERNAN CAMPBELL: Chief Justice, U. S. Court of Claims.

WILLIAM RIDGELY CHAPLINE, JR.: U. S. Forestry Service.

JOHN WHITSITT CHILDRESS: United States Government Printing Office.

ROBERT SMITH CHILTON: United States Consul, Coburg, Canada.

FRANCIS WARFIELD HERRICK CLAY: (Deceased), Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

IRA BROADWELL CONKLING: (Deceased), Clerk, Interstate Commerce Commission.

SAMUEL TREADWAY CONKLING: Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE: Office of the Auditor for the War Department.

WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX: Commissioned by the President of the United States, a member of Local Draft Board for Division No. 10, District of Columbia.

CHARLES FRANCIS DIGGS: Member of Legal Advisory Board, Washington, D. C.; Liberty Loan Drives.

EDWARD W. DONN, JR.: Designed U. S. Powder Factory and Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Maryland; Red Cross Drives.

IRVING HALL DUNLAP: U. S. Fisheries Commission; Red Cross and Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

HARRY LYMAN DUNWOODY: Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

MILTON COURTWRIGHT ELLIOTT: Counsel for Federal Reserve Board; Counsel for War Finance Corporation.

FREDERICK WORDEN MONTROSE GRAHAM: Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

CLARENCE HENNING GREEN: Treasury Department.

FRANK KEY GREEN: Marshal, U. S. Supreme Court.

THOMAS EDWARD GREEN: American Red Cross; Special Speaker for War Department; Membership Campaign, American Red Cross, Speaker's Bureau; Speaker's Bureau, Treasury Department; Chairman in charge of Victory Liberty Loan.

FRANK EDWARD GUERNSEY: Chairman, Public Safety Committee.

ROBERT NEWTON HARPER: Member Finance Committee, American Red Cross; Assisted in Liberty Loan and United War Work Drives.

JAMES MALCOLM HENRY: Registrar during period of drafting; clerk to Local Examination Board No. 2.

SAMUEL HERRICK: Volunteer Speaker, Liberty Loan, Red Cross, United War Work, and other campaigns; Four Minute Man under Committee on Public Information; Chairman Committee on Speakers of Armenian Relief Campaign; Acting Chairman Committee on Speakers, War Savings Campaign; Member Legal Advisory Board, Selective Draft, District of Columbia.

ALFRED BYRNE HORNER: Legal Advisory Board, Warrenton, Va.

BENJAMIN GRUBB HUMPHREYS: Member of Congress, Mississippi.

GAILLARD HUNT: Department of State..

CLAIR AUBREY HUNT: Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

RICHARD WASHBURN HYNSON: Liberty Loan and Red Cross Drives.

RALPH JENKINS: President District of Columbia Society, American Red Cross.

ARTHUR KEITH: U. S. Geological Survey.

CHARLES FORD LANGWORTHY: Department of Agriculture.

CHARLES WILLIAM LAPORTE: State Senator, Illinois.

RALPH WILLIAM LEE: Local Draft Board No. 9; Liberty Loan Drives; Finance Committee District Branch, American Red Cross.

ALFRED ELI LEWIS: War Department.

CHARLES PORTERFIELD LIGHT: Red Cross, Y. M. C. A.; Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

RANDOLPH HARRISON MCKIM: (Deceased), American Red Cross; Navy League.

FRANK BOSTWICK MARTIN: Army Medical Museum.

BENJAMIN DEMIER MILLER: Member Board of Contract Review, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army.

HOWELL MORGAN: United States Indian Service.

STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER: Member Medical Advisory Board; Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

CHARLES FITZ RANDOLPH OGILBY: Liberty Loan Subscriptions; Legal Advisory Boards; Special Work for Judge Advocate General's Office in passing upon Questionnaires during early part of Selective Draft operations.

BRAINARD W PARKER: Assisted in Draft, as member of Legal Board.

ALBION KEITH PARRIS, SR.: Home Defense League; Public Service Reserve; Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

JOHN VANPELT QUACKENBUSH: Home Defense Guards, Lackawanna County, Scranton, Pa., from organization until demobilization.

CARY ROCHESTER SAGE: U. S. Army Medical Museum.

WILLIAM HENRY SAUNDERS: Liberty Loan Drives; Volunteer Four Minute Speaker.

CEPHAS HEMPSTONE SINCLAIR: (Deceased), United States Coast Survey.

ROBERT PRESTON SHEALY: Legal Advisory Board, Montgomery County, Maryland; War Savings Stamps Team; Organized System of Voluntary Food Administration.

HENRY HARRISON SHEETS: Founder National Association for Universal Military Training, of which he is directing Secretary and Treasurer.

CLINTON GOLD SMITH: United States Forestry Service.

HUGH MACLELLAN SOUTHGATE: Assisted under Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department and Emergency Fleet Corporation, in designing and purchase of propelling machinery for Naval War Vessels and the Emergency Merchant Fleet.

MARTIN ROBINSON SPEELMAN: Government Printing Office.

HENRY BENNING SPENCER: U. S. Railroad Administration.

JOHN KENNEDY STOUT: Federal Trade Commission.

REEVES TRENCHARD STRICKLAND: Bureau of Aeronautics, War Department; Liberty Loan Drives; Legal Advisory Board, District of Columbia.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOE: U. S. Railroad Administration.

FRANK ERASTUS WEBNER: American Protective League, 1917; Special Assistant, Finance Division, Aircraft Production, 1918; Technical Advisory Assistant to Navy Compensation Board, charged with supervision of cost plus profit contracts for increase of the Navy, 1919-1920.

CHARLES VAN CISE WHEELER: Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE WOOLLEY: Interstate Commerce Commission; Director of Publicity, First Liberty Loan.

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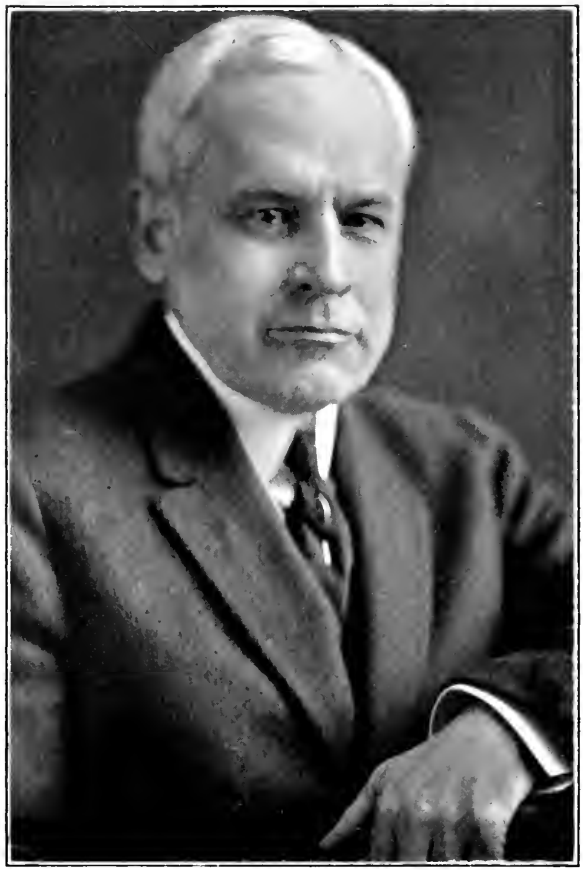
God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.
God give us men.—J. G. HOLLAND.



GAILLARD HUNT
PAST PRESIDENT (1915–1916)

PROCEEDINGS AT A STATED MEETING

Of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, at the Army and Navy Club, April 30, 1919, commemorating George Washington's inauguration as First President of the United States.

GENERAL RICHARDS: Mr. President, and Members of the Army and Navy Club; permit me to present to you, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

GENERAL MCINTYRE: Gentlemen of the Sons of the Revolution, and Members of the Army and Navy Club; we have come together this evening at the suggestion of the Sons of the Revolution who desire to honor the Army and Navy Club. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Gaillard Hunt, who will speak for the Sons of the Revolution.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE NATIONALIST.

MR. HUNT:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Army and Navy Club:

We are about to present to you a portrait of General Washington, a copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait, painted when Washington was President of the United States. This is an appropriate day on which to hang it on your walls, for it is the anniversary of his inauguration as our first President. Therefore, we are thinking of him tonight especially as President of the United States.

It is not too much to say that it was he who made that office as it exists today, for it was he who gave it the responsibility and strength which have caused it to be a centering point for the thought of the nation. Let us see what Washington could have made of the office, if he had chosen to avoid responsibility.

Under the provision of the Constitution which authorized him to request the opinions of the heads of the Departments, he could have published those opinions and followed them, thus putting upon the heads of the Departments the chief responsibility for executive affairs. Under the provision requiring the advice and consent of the Senate to appointments to office, he could have put upon the Senate the chief responsibility for the selection of officers of the United States. Under the provision requiring the Senate's participation in treaty-making, he could have made it the chief force in the management of our foreign relations. Instead of this, he made the heads of Departments his personal Cabinet, asking their advice and following it only when he chose to do so, and took upon himself full responsibility for all executive acts. He consulted the Senate only in confirming his appointments to office, making the selections himself, independently. He

consulted the Senate in foreign affairs only after he had determined what action he desired to take. He might have made his reports to Congress perfunctory enumerations of the conduct of executive business; instead of this, he presented to the Congress programmes for legislation. Thus he started the Government with one responsible, powerful executive head, upon whom public approbation and public criticism might concentrate.

We are so constituted that our vital ideas must take a living form. We cannot embrace an abstraction; we must expend ourselves upon a man. Our patriotism, our nationality, must be personified. George Washington gave us what our nature craved—not a mere presiding officer over the Government, but a visible, personal head to our country, a real President of the United States. We were furnished at the beginning of our national existence with a binding force for all classes of citizens and all sections in a vast and varied empire.

I doubt whether all the members of such an exceptionally well-informed audience as this could, without stopping to think, name all the members of the President's Cabinet; not many of us could name more than a dozen Senators; few of us could give the names of all the members of the Supreme Court; but every member of any audience, every man on the street, every child in a school, everybody who is old enough to know anything knows who is the President of the United States. The man who holds that office is the one man for whom every voter who votes for national affairs has voted. The knowledge of him, of his views, of what he stands for is the one knowledge common to everybody in the United States, high or low, rich or poor, mechanic or professor, resident of Maine or resident of Nevada.

It is remarkable how little the office of the Presidency has changed. When President Wilson personally delivered his messages to Congress there was much comment upon the act as an innovation, but, in reality, he was doing what George Washington and John Adams had done, what had been the habit for the first twelve years of our Government's existence. The practice had only been in abeyance, to be revived whenever a President saw fit to revive it. I recall that it was after one of his personal appearances before the Senate—and I believe his last—that General Washington said he "would be damned" if he ever went there again!

Sometimes, Gentlemen, we who are members of the historical profession, feel a little impatient with the oft-repeated statement that everything has changed. As a matter of fact, we know that the world changes very little and changes very gradually. The idea that because of the mighty war which we have fought and won mankind has changed is a very superficial idea. The geography of the world has changed; boundaries have been changed; peoples who aspired to nationality have been erected into nations; once powerful nations have been rendered weak; but the people who live in these countries have not

changed any more than you and I have changed. An Austrian is still an Austrian; a Turk is still a Turk; and a German is still a German. You may pile indemnities upon him; you may diminish his boundaries; you may load him with a debt which his great-grandchildren cannot pay; but if you think that by doing these things you have changed his mind you are no better than the men of the dark ages were who thought that by burning people they could make them embrace another religion. Is history a pure science or is it an applied science? Is it something for us to read and study merely as an exercise to our brains, or is it something that teaches a lesson to be applied to present conditions? In other words, are we to apply to the problems of the present the experience of the past or are we to meet those problems with our wishes, our hopes and our dreams? It was Kipling who said of George Washington:

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim.

It was Kipling again who counselled the English—as we can now counsel the Americans—

Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen
Who are neither children nor gods, but men in a world of men!

The nature of man has not changed. We are, as we always were, "men in a world of men." And as long as there are men and nations of men in the world, those that are ambitious will endeavor to impose their will upon other men and other nations. This is the law of nature, the law of competition, the law of progress; and if recent history teaches us anything it teaches that the nation which is not prepared to repel the attempts at domination of other nations is a nation of fools. Apply this to our own case and think of the hundreds of thousands of dead; think of the hundreds of thousands of the disabled and crippled; think of the incalculable waste of wealth which has reduced nations to the point of starvation; and then deny, if you can, that thousands of the dead would now be with us, thousands of the broken men would now be whole, thousands of the starving would now be fed, if we had been ready to meet, when it broke upon the world, the crisis which intelligent men had been predicting for years. I would as soon expect a gang of burglars to listen to a preacher's threats in a city where there are no police, as to expect a nation bent upon plundering other nations to listen to the admonitions of a government which is not prepared to enforce its demands.

Oh, but things are different now and we shall never have war any more! Are there, then, no burglar nations left? Are there no ambitious nations left? How many wars are going on at this moment? A dozen or more, I believe, and all because of the efforts of nations to impose their will upon each other.

Ah, but we are to have internationalism, and the boundaries of nations are to mean no more to their inhabitants than the boundaries of our States mean to us who are Americans.

I have said that a German is still a German in spite of his defeat, and I say now that an American is still an American in spite of his victory; and if, as a result of this war, an American is less of an American than he was before he fought, then it will be the most tragic war that ever was lost. Then we will be in the position of the man who gained the whole world and lost his own soul, for the soul of America is the single-hearted patriotism of her people. I do not know what an internationalist is, unless he is a homeless man. He who loves all countries as much as he loves his own country, loves no country; he is a man without a country. Unbidden, the old, familiar lines of Sir Walter Scott rise in your mind and in mine:

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wand'ring on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well!
For him no minstrel raptures swell— * **

To the vile dust from whence he sprung
Unswept, unhonor'd and unsung.

When we feel the truth of those lines we have risen to the realm of exalted sentiment; we have got beyond the range of argument; we have reached the point from which supporting argument must start and against which adverse argument must break; for no one can argue against a virtue, and if patriotism is not a virtue then neither is the family relation from which it springs a virtue. Patriotism means the feeling we have for our *fatherland,* and we call our country *her* or *she* as we do the mother who bore us and nurtured us. A patriot is "one whose ruling passion is his love of country," and if patriotism, or nationalism, be not a virtue then there are no virtues in this world.

It was told of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, that when he was shown some loaded dice which had been found in the ruins of Pompeii he remarked that some of the virtues might be modern but all the vices were ancient. If this be true, then it may be possible that the virtue of patriotism, which is both ancient and modern, may sometime in the dim future be lost. It may go the way of certain human qualities which were once admired and now are not admired; but I insist that if it shall ever depart from among us its place will not be taken by the world-wide brotherhood of man and a world-wide love of humanity. Such altruism never has existed and never can exist so long as we are in a world of men—weak and imperfect men in a world of men as

weak and imperfect as ourselves. No nation was ever made great by a love of humanity, my friends. Nations have been made strong and useful in the world by the patriotism of their members, and nations have become weak and useless when their members have ceased to love them. Hear what George Washington said when he advised his countrymen:

"Citizens by birth or choice of a common country that country has a right to *concentrate your affections.*"

And hear him again, speaking in the fulness of his experience:

"There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which just pride ought to discard."

In other words, a nation should be true to itself and it cannot then be false to any nation.

Do not for an instant suppose that the loss of the virtue of nationalism would give us in compensation that eternal peace of which the dreamers dream. In reality, it would only substitute internecine war for international war. Nothing is plainer than that the great binding force of a society is some common idea which all the members of that society hold; and that nation is strongest in which all classes are held together by a common nationalism, so that the man who works with his hands and the man who works with his head, the professional man and the commercial man are all dominated by an unselfish devotion to the country of which they are a part. Take away that binding force and society flies apart into the classes which constitute it, and you have the clash of class antagonism; you have class hatred and something which it were base flattery to call class patriotism. Instead of international competition you have substituted class competition; instead of international warfare you have substituted class warfare.

At the close of our Revolution we had this very class warfare, and George Washington and his colleagues made a government which they hoped would render its recurrence impossible. In 1786 he saw Daniel Shays, a soldier of the Revolution, lead 2,000 working men in an attack upon the Government of Massachusetts. The methods of Shays' men and of similar dissatisfied elements throughout the country have a familiar look to us of the present day. There were bands, associations, voluntary gatherings of men, who reasoned that as this was a people's government it should do something to materially help the people. If the people's will was supreme they thought it should operate directly. In the way of their will stood the law and the courts, so they were opposed to law and the courts. They acted through committees who made their demands of legislatures and courts. They arrogated to themselves the title of "the people." In reality conditions were worse at that time than they are now. Shays, as I said, had 2,000 men under arms. Massachusetts was then a State of about 350,000 inhabitants. The State now has about ten times

as many inhabitants. Governor Bowdoin sent 4,000 troops against Shays. Therefore, a Shays of the present day should have 20,000 men and the Governor would need an army of 40,000 men to oppose him. The upheaval of 1786 was only a little worse in Massachusetts than it was in other places. It existed everywhere in the country.

What saved us then? Why, the formation of the Constitution of the United States; the Constitution which gave the people of America a nationality. Its first words are: "We, the people of the United States." It created the body politic known as "the people of the United States." Before that there had been the people of thirteen separate States; now we were to be one people. For the first time we were citizens of the United States; for the first time we had a sovereign American nation. What a pitiful thought it is that after one hundred and thirty-three years of this nationality, after fighting a dreadful civil war to maintain it, after having grown to a giant's strength because of it, there should be any among us who would wish to diminish or abandon it! And never forget this: Internationalism means the abandonment of nationalism, and carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that the United States of America would be no more in the world than one of our States is in the American nation.

This is all I have to say, Gentlemen. Let this portrait of George Washington remind us that he made the office of President of the United States; that he gave us a personal head to our nation, a human expression of our nationalism; that the office has not changed; that we have not changed, but are as much Americans now as we were before the upheaval of the world from which we have just emerged; that before we had a nation we had a warfare of classes and that our Government was formed to prevent such warfare in the future; that it will be prevented as long as the predominant idea of all our classes is unselfish devotion to our nation; that this is a human world and our nation must be prepared to defend itself against attempted aggression; that patriotism, or nationalism, is the highest of the civic virtues, and to diminish or destroy it would be to substitute for it class antagonism and class warfare, such as arose among us before our nation was formed; that the foe of nationalism is internationalism, which if it should ever prevail would destroy our nation. The portrait which we are presenting to you is the portrait of George Washington, the Nationalist.

(*Turning to General Richards*).

General Richards, before we give this portrait to the Army and Navy Club, I ask your indulgence to make a suggestion to you as President of the Sons of the Revolution. Our Society ought to do something to show conspicuously that it is mindful of the fact that the Revolution and the Constitution are eternally linked together—that without the Constitution the Revolution would have resulted in

failure and George Washington and our forefathers would have fought in vain. I ask you to consider this:

Underneath the bridge now building across the Potomac River at Georgetown, the Key Bridge, called after the author of our national anthem, flows the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and near there is the terminus of that historic waterway. That canal is the physical evidence of the statesmanship which resulted in the formation of the Constitution. In 1784 the Potomac Company was formed to improve the navigation of the Potomac River, and the Potomac Company became in course of time the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. It was a conference over the Potomac Company and its objects which brought the delegates from Virginia and Maryland together in a meeting at Washington's house at Mt. Vernon, which caused Maryland to propose a larger meeting which should include delegates from Delaware and Pennsylvania, those States being also interested in Potomac navigation. This caused Virginia to propose a meeting at Annapolis of representatives from all the States to consider trade regulations and the Annapolis meeting proposed the meeting at Philadelphia in 1787 which framed the Constitution. How striking and appropriate it would be if our Society should erect some monument or marker near the old canal to tell the many people who pass that way that out of the conferences concerning it had come the Government under which we live.

(*Turning to General McIntyre*).

General McIntyre, the relations between the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Army and Navy Club are intimate. Many of our members are also your members. Our President is also your Vice-President. Those of your members who wear our insignia do so without apology. They think it is a proper adornment to the American uniform; and especially so when it finds companionship in decorations which have been conferred upon the wearer for his own gallant and distinguished service in time of war. The medals which he has won himself are indeed set off by our medal, which shows that his descent is as honorable as his conduct and that his distinction began five generations ago. We can confidently hope that it will continue into the generations which are yet unborn.

We have been your guests on numerous occasions, and, speaking frankly, we hope to be your guests again. To leave upon your walls a visible expression of our appreciation of your kind hospitality we have obtained this fine portrait of our patron, General Washington, and now present it to you with the assurance of our thanks.

GENERAL MCINTYRE: In thanking the Sons of the Revolution for this beautiful gift to the Army and Navy Club, I wish first, to thank them for the charming and scholarly address which we have had the pleasure of listening to. It is indeed a great pleasure to receive this gift, and it comes particularly well from the Sons of the Revolu-

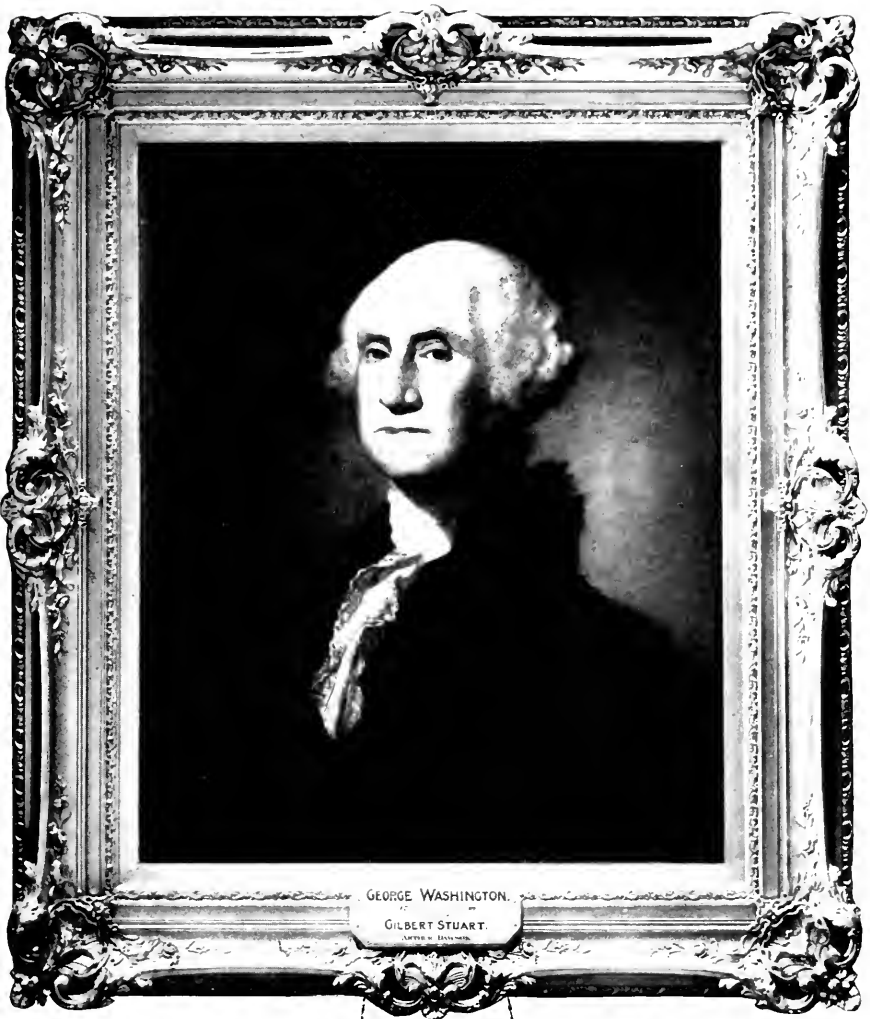
tion. A portrait to be of the greatest value, should come from the person of whom it is the portrait, or from his family—it is impossible now to receive this portrait from the original, but we have done the next best thing. From no organization could we receive a picture of George Washington with the same meaning as from the Sons of the Revolution, who in a particular manner represent all that Washington represented in his day, and who keep his sentiments alive in our people.

George Washington was first a soldier, and after he had laid down the cares of life and retired, he became again a soldier. He was first a soldier and last a soldier, and always a gentleman, and in no place will his picture be more appreciated than in the Army and Navy Club. An inspiration to our young officers and a source of pride to the older officers, who can likewise hope in an emergency to do what Washington did in the later years of his life, when he again took up the command of the American Army.

I wish again in the name of the Army and Navy Club to thank you for this beautiful portrait; I thank you for the very scholarly address with which it has been presented, and now I will have the pleasure of asking Major Runcie if he will tell the members of the Club exactly what the picture is. I take pleasure in presenting Major Runcie.

MAJOR JAMES E. RUNCIE: Gentlemen, it is my fault that you have to listen to me in telling the story of this picture tonight. By reason of some important connection that I had with the duty of procuring the picture for the Sons of the Revolution, because this body suggested that a story of the picture would be interesting to the gentlemen gathered here tonight to receive it, I was asked to give some account of the picture.

The pedigree of the picture, naturally begins with its author, and although this picture is not by the hand of Gilbert Stuart, he, if not its father, is its progenitor, its grandfather. Gilbert Stuart was a native born expatriated American, who made his way to London, and there became the pupil of another famous painter, also an expatriated American, Benjamin West. In due course, Stuart reached the enviable position of the foremost portrait painter of his time, the successor of the Sir Joshua Reynolds, and after attaining that eminence in his art, he found that the foremost man in all this world was George Washington, of his native country, and we Americans born on the soil rather take the eminence of Washington for granted in our own country. I think most of us fail until our attention is called to it, to recognize not only his eminence, but his preeminence in the whole world in his time. There was no other figure in the world in the time of Washington's later years, from the time of the War of Independence until his death that compared in stature, in dignity, and in significance with that of George Washington; that obtains in other lands, and I think that most of us are unaware of it. I did not realize it myself until a few months ago, being in my own town and having


GEORGE WASHINGTON.
BY
GILBERT STUART.
PRESENTED BY
THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TO
THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB
April 30 1919
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INAUGURATION OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON
AS
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

an informal reunion with some old school boy friends, one of whom has long occupied an eminent position, and George Washington coming up as a subject of conversation, the judge said that early in his judiciary career, he had been surprised to find candidates or applicants for admission to citizenship of the United States who did not know the name of the President. It then occurred to him to ask who was the first President of the United States, and the reply was prompt and accurate. He has ever since in the case of every foreigner who applied for admission to the privileges of citizenship asked who was the first President of the United States, and he had never found one candidate who did not know George Washington. He might simply offer the pronunciation of his name; he might lack familiarity with our language or our history, but he not only knew who George Washington was, but he knew before he had come to make this country the land of his endeavors. That is by way of showing why Gilbert Stuart came to the conclusion that it was for him to make the portrait of Washington by which he should be known to all mankind at this time and to posterity thereafter.

The demand for portraits of Washington was something incredible; I believe it would be impossible to say how many portraits of Washington were executed at that time, most of them bear no recognizable resemblance to Washington, but the eminence of the man and the power of his name were so great that anything that was labeled "Washington," satisfied people who wanted something to remind them of that great man. Feeling so, Stuart came back to the United States and, as he found, unfortunately at a time when Washington was tired of sitting for his portrait. He had been pestered by painters, sculptors, and engravers until he had said he would have no more to do with them. He had had life masks taken and he had been portrayed in every conceivable way, and he refused even an artist so eminent as Stuart, permission to make a portrait. Stuart, however, was more than a great artist, he was a Yankee from Rhode Island. He then assailed Mrs. Washington, and represented to her that all the portraits that had been made of the President (or as Mrs. Washington always called him before he became President, Mr. Washington, I think you will nowhere find in all Washington's fame, was he known as General Washington, he was Mr. Washington until he became President, and then he was "The President"); so it was represented to Mrs. Washington that there should be portraits of the President and his wife for the Washington family. The others were for public purposes, they were for Governments, for Governors, for Societies, for great collectors, for galleries, but these were to be portraits for the family, and yielding to the plea of his wife, Washington consented, and this we owe to Stuart. Whether it was his original design, or whether in the course of the sitting, Stuart saw an opportunity to provide for himself for the rest of his life, he determined that the Washington family should never have the portrait of Washington,

and they never received it; it was never finished. It exists today in the collection of the Boston Atheneum in an unfinished state, with which most of us are probably familiar from the many reproductions of it that have been made. But the artist felt that so long as he had had an original taken from life, the demands for portraits of Washington would keep him supplied, and he referred to it jocularly in conversation as his "Ever renewable or perpetual hundred pound note."

When a real portrait of Washington was wanted after his decease, it was necessary to go to Stuart who would produce it; in that way he produced, well I don't know just how many, but more than forty, all of which are, in a sense, originals. They were widely distributed but most of them are now in the possession of galleries, libraries, historic societies, from which they will never be separated. At long intervals, one appears for sale. About a month ago one of Stuart's "hundred pound notes" was disposed of in New York for $75,000, which is good interest on a "hundred pound note." However, the President sat many times for the portrait, and then naturally wanted it delivered. He repeatedly called for it and was always put off. It still lacked the finishing touches; the painter was not quite satisfied with the expression. One pretention after another was availed of, until finally, the President, who at bottom was a man of temper, is reported to have said, "Mr. Stuart, when the portrait is finished, you may send it to me, but I will trouble you no more," and he did not, and Mr. Stuart never sent him the portrait. Stuart tells in his memoirs, in the manner of a portrait painter, that he endeavored to get his subject interested in conversation and talk, and found it very difficult to get Washington to talk; he tried him on war, on local affairs, on politics, on history of the great events in which he had been a great part, but he was not interested. He finally got him to talk about horses, and George Washington knew a good horse and loved a good horse, and brightened up at once, and then Stuart made the portrait. It has been observed that there is something constrained about the mouth, which Stuart always explains is due to the fact that Washington was one of the few citizens sufficiently opulent to be supplied with false teeth that did not fit. The strength of that character was then in its infancy, but false teeth were carved from ivory. Washington had a set which are still preserved as a valued memory of the great man in a museum over in Baltimore, and they account for whatever peculiarity of appearance that may be observed in the representation of the subject's mouth.

Well, among those who probably contributed $500 to Stuart for an original or at least a replica of his original from life, was a prominent banker of Philadelphia of those times, named Engle, who kept the picture through his life and to whose widow after his death it passed. On her death and the settlement of her estate, it was purchased by one Harold F. Procklin of New York, from whom it passed by purchase to one Warner, also of New York, who among other possessions

of his. was the owner of Constitution Island, the rocky old wooded headland opposite West Point. In the quaint old colonial house on Constitution Island, the picture hung for about 75 years; it was the most valued possession, the most highly cherished possession of the family. The daughters of Mr. Warner will be remembered by at least some of my fellow antiques here tonight as the author of pious books, books very popular, books that the younger generation knows nothing about. Other of my contemporaries will remember that Mrs. Warner was deeply interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of the U. S. Corps of Cadets and presided over Sunday Schools and Bible Classes that were held in the old dialectic hall; many will remember the quaint old three-wheeled "shays" which date back to Colonial Times in which she used to come over to West Point to minister to our spiritual welfare. The older of those two ladies died perhaps fifteen years ago, the younger survived up to about five years ago, and died at the age of ninety-two, and in her will, she bequeathed the original Stuart portrait to the Military Academy, or to the Corps of Cadets, in language which I think fitting to repeat to you.

Inasmuch as my sister and I agreed long ago that when our portrait of George Washington, painted by Stuart, left our hands, it should go where we thought it would do the most good for our native land, therefore I give and bequeath the same to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, New York, for the special use of the Corps of Cadets at the Academy, on the condition that said picture be kept at the Military Reservation at West Point, and placed where the cadets can have free access to see and to study it, so learning to love and revere the man who under God founded the institution to which they belong, but gave them the country which they have sworn to defend.

I think the memory of such a woman as testified by such a gift, is worthy to be cherished by every man in the Army, of the United States whether he ever saw West Point or not. We received the picture, then our troubles began. Among others, the State of New York served a citation upon us to show cause why we should not pay a tax to that state for the privilege of receiving the portrait of our founder, which had a market value of many thousands of dollars. It was necessary to make an appearance in court and plead in response to the citation. The patriotic character of the gift and of the institution to which it was given, dismissed the validity of their plea, and we received this priceless portrait free from taxation at the hands of the state of New York. The picture had hung as I said I believe, in that ancient house which dates back to colonial times, over a fireplace in a low ceiled room. The smoke of the fires had accumulated along the picture and along the frame, and we were very fortunate to find an artist who was a disciple of Gilbert Stuart, who venerated Gilbert Stuart as we Americans venerate George Washington himself, and he undertook not to restore the picture in a sense of doing it over again, but to remove the marks of the hands of time and the smoke of that

fireplace, and he did it miraculously, so that when the time came when a copy of the picture was wanted for another purpose, it was natural for us to turn to that artist and ask him to produce it; he did so, and he did it with a love of the subject in his heart, and the admiration that he had for the great painter whom he followed with such a result that I tried the experiment of putting the original and the copy side by side in frames, and it was a mere toss of a coin from every observer as to which was the original and which was the copy.

It is to Arthur Dawson that we owe the merit of this copy which these gentlemen have presented to our Club tonight, and which I venture to say not half a dozen of us would be able to distinguish from the original if the original were here. It ought further to be said that there are countless portraits of Washington, fortunately, there are portraits which cover the greater part of his active life, the resemblance can of course be traced through all of them. From the earliest portrait, it shows him at the age of 24 or 25 as a Virgina Colonel, and it is known as the "Virginia Colonel Portrait," down to the Stuart portrait, which is the last that has been made. It was observed at the time this portrait was made that it was a greater likeness of Washington, perhaps it was; it represents Washington as the experienced and able artist saw his character, not the Washington who was the man of action, the man facing difficulties, the man triumphing over almost incredible obstacles, but the man with his life's work behind him, lofty, calm, and serene, and it is worthy of note that no other portrait of Washington is recognized at first glance. The Gilbert Stuart "Washington," is recognized all over the world, it needs no label; this is the picture for which we are indebted to the courtesy and generosity of these gentlemen of the Sons of the Revolution, of the man who was not only the first man of our country, the first commander-in-Chief of our Army and our Navy, but who has been described not by an American, but by an Englishman, as the noblest figure that ever stood in front of the Nation's history.

A Suggestion

To Assist and Make More Permanent
During the Second Quarter Century of Its Existence
The Work of This Society

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Provide specifically for us in your will—or, if your will is already drawn, execute this form of codicil and attach to your will.

CODICIL TO WILL

I,....., of..... .....
do hereby make and publish this, as and for a codicil to, my Last Will of date on or about....., 19.....; that is to say:

Form No. 1 Form of Bequest of Money

I give and bequeath to the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in the District of Columbia, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, and having its principal office in Washington, District of Columbia, the sum of $....., free from all inheritance tax thereon.

* * *

Form No. 2 Form of Bequest of Personal Property Other than Money

I give and bequeath to the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in the District of Columbia, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, and having its principal office in Washington, District of Columbia, free from all inheritance tax thereon, the following described personal property, to wit: (here insert description of property, books, manuscripts, etc.).

* * *

Form No. 3 Form of Devise of Real Property

I give and devise to the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in the District of Columbia, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, and having its principal office in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, free from all inheritance tax thereon, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the

County of....., State of.....
and particularly described as follows: (here insert legal description of property).

* * *

I hereby re-publish and confirm my said Last Will in all respects, save only in so far as the same, or any part thereof, or of any prior codicil thereto, may be revoked, altered by, or inconsistent with, this codicil.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I,....., have

hereunto set my hand this.....day of....., 19.....,

.....

The foregoing codicil was on the date hereof signed, published and declared

by the said....., the testator therein named, as and for a codicil to his last will, all in the presence of both of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto on the date aforesaid, subscribed our respective names as witnesses hereto.

.....residing at.....

.....residing at.....

* * *

N. B.—(Codicil should both be signed and declared to be such by testator in the presence of the witnesses, (*both* of whom *must be* present at such signing and declaration), who, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, must subscribe their respective names thereto, adding their several addresses).

Honor, justice, and humanity call upon us to hold and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children; but it is our duty to leave liberty to them.
—John Dickinson.

HENRY LOWRY EMILIUS JOHNSON

SURGEON

PAST PRESIDENT (1911-12)

BORN NOVEMBER 11, 1858—DIED DECEMBER 21, 1915

NECROLOGY

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1915-1920

Admitted		Died

WILLIAM KEARNEY CARR.

June 27, 1894. October 7, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of *Jonas Johnston* (1740-1779); Major, North Carolina Militia, who died of wounds received at battle of Stony Ferry 1779.

THOMAS STOWELL PHELPS, JR.

April, 1892. November 3, 1915.

Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy (Retired).

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Nixon* (1736-1800); Captain 1774; Lieutenant Colonel of Minute-men 1775; Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Massachusetts Regiment 1775; Colonel, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment 1776; served until the close of the war.

HENRY LOWRY EMILIUS JOHNSON.

November 5, 1898. December 21, 1915.

Physician.

Great-great-grandson of *Theophilus Goodyear* (1731-1793); Private in Regiment commanded by Colonel William Douglas, 1776; Corporal, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Line, under same Colonel; 1777-1780, participated in battle of White Plains.

Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson was born in Washington, D. C., November 11, 1858, and was the son of Henry L. and Emily E. J. Johnson. He was also a nephew of Charles Goodyear, who invented the process for vulcanizing India rubber. He received his degree in medicine from Columbian (now George Washington) University, in 1882.

He was professor of surgical gynecology at Columbian University from 1889 to 1906, and professor of the Washington Post-Graduate School of Medicine, subsequent to 1897; was consulting gynecologist of Providence Hospital, the Woman's Clinic, and the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Johnson was a member of the American Public Health Association; the American Therapeutic Society; governor of the Society of the Colonial Wars; President of the American Colonization So-

ciety; member of the Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors; charter member of the University Club, and he also belonged to the Aero Club of America.

He was author of many medical monographs and was patentee of a safety aeroplane, a ship and aeroplane compass, and an inclinometer.

Dr. Johnson represented the United States at the International Congress of Hygiene in Berlin in 1907; at the International Sanitary Conference of American Republics in Mexico City in 1907; at the International Medical Congress in Budapest in 1909; was vice-president of the first, second, third, and fourth Pan-American Medical Congresses; vice-president of the first, second, and third International Sanitary Conventions of the American Republics; a member of the executive committee of the International Hygiene Exhibition in Dresden, Germany in 1911; trustee of the American Medical Association from 1898 to 1909, and vice-president of it in 1910 and 1911. He was also a former president of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia and of the Clinical-Pathological Society of the District.

Dr. Johnson died suddenly at his home, 1821 Jefferson Street, Washington, on the night of December 21, 1915.

Admitted **Died**

CHARLES LAWRENCE GURLEY.

January 12, 1892. February 13, 1916.

Office of Adjutant General of the Army, War Department.

Great-grandson of *Roswell Post* (1753-1827); Soldier with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, and with Stark at Bennington; Private, Captain Simeon Wright's Company, Colonel Warren's Regiment, 1779; Sergeant in the same Company, 1779-1780; Clerk in Captain Blanchard's Company, Colonel Allen's Regiment, 1780; Member of Board of Selectmen of Rutland, Vermont, 1780; Clerk in Colonel Lee's Regiment, 1781; Member of Board of Selectmen of Rutland, Vermont, 1782.

JAMES ANTHONY SAMPLE.

November 30, 1891. June 9, 1916.

Cashier, United States Treasury.

Great-grandson of *Joseph DeFrees* (1753-1826); Ship's Carpenter on privateer; three times prisoner and twice on prison ship *"Jersey."*

James Anthony Sample was the great-grandson of Robert DeFrees, a ship's carpenter on a privateer who was three times a prisoner of war, and twice was confined on the prisonship *"Jersey,"* in New York harbor.

JAMES ANTHONY SAMPLE

GENERAL TREASURER, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION (1914-1916)

BORN OCTOBER 6, 1844—DIED JUNE 9, 1916

Mr. Sample was born in South Bend, Indiana, in 1844, and came to Washington when he was about eighteen years old. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, through whose influence he was appointed to the Treasury Department, where he successively held the offices of teller, assistant cashier, and then that of cashier. He was an expert in finance, and a man of marked ability, being considered one of the very best men in the department. Notwithstanding changes of administrations he remained undisturbed in his responsible position for many years.

He was President of the City Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., when that institution was merged with the District National Bank, and at the time of his death he was a director in the latter organization. He was a Trustee of All Souls' Unitarian Church.

Mr. Sample was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia from 1901 until his death, and was Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, in 1890. He was a member of the High Priest of Washington Chapter No. 2, and a member of Washington Commandery No. 1; also a member of B. B. French Lodge No. 15, of which he was a Past Master. Mr. Sample served for 25 years as a member of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. In 1914 at the Triennial Convention of the General Society, he was unanimously elected General Treasurer, which office he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Sample's death was sudden. It occurred at the annual banquet of the National Rifles' Veterans' Association, in Washington, D. C. He had just responded to a toast in which he had paid a glowing tribute to the American Flag. As he resumed his seat, and while in the act of reaching for a glass of water, he was seen to fall suddenly forward. Friends and fellow members went to his assistance and endeavored to revive him, but within a few moments he was dead. Those present who had listened with such enthusiasm to his tribute to "Old Glory," could hardly realize that his end had come.

Admitted **Died**

FAYETTE WASHINGTON ROE.

November 11, 1890. September 28, 1916.

Captain, U. S. Army (Retired).

Great-grandson of *John Roe* (1754-1831); Minute-man, New York Line and Quartermaster, First Regiment Suffolk County Militia, Colonel William Floyd.

CHARLES WILLIAM WHIPPLE.

June 25, 1892. October 18, 1916.

Major, U. S. Army (Retired).

Great-grandson of *David Whipple* (1759-1842); Private Captain Whipple's Company, Fifth Massachusetts, Colonel

Admitted **Died**

Putnam's Regiment, from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779.

Great-great-grandson of *John Blunt* (——1798); a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, 1778-81.

DAVIS CARNEAL ANDERSON.

November 21, 1890. November 9, 1916.

Stock-broker.

Grandson of *Richard Clough Anderson* (1750-1826); Captain, Fifth Virginia Regiment; Major First Virginia Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Continental Army; Brigadier-General, Virginia Militia, Aide-de-Camp to Lafayette; original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

JESSE HOUCK RAMSBURGH.

April 17, 1916. January 2, 1917.

Physician.

Great-great-grandson of *John Ramsburgh, Sr.* (1741-1807); who was made a member of the Committee to raise $1,333, Frederick County's apportionment of $10,000, which the Provincial Convention appointed to be raised for the purchase of "Arms and Ammunition" for the War of 1776.

Great-great-grandson of *Peter Stille* (1748-1803); First Lieutenant, Middle District, First Battalion of Frederick County, Maryland, Captain John Stoner's Company.

Great-great-grandson of *John Houck,* who took the Patriot's Oath at the March Court, 1778, in Frederick County, Maryland.

Great-great-great-grandson of *Christian Orndorff* (1726-1796); First Lieutenant, Second Maryland Battalion Flying Camp, 1776; Captain First Maryland, 1778, and served to close of war.

GEORGE DEWEY.

December 20, 1916. January 16, 1917.

Admiral of the Navy.

Great-grandson of *William Dewey* (1746-1813); Corporal in Captain Worthy Waters' Company, Hebron Connecticut Militia "Lexington Alarm."

GENERAL ORDER No. 258

Navy Department, Washington, January 17, 1917.

It is with feelings of genuine grief that the Secretary of the Navy announces the death at 5:56 p. m., yesterday at his residence in Washington of The Admiral of the Navy.

GEORGE DEWEY

THE ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY

BORN DECEMBER 25, 1837—DIED JANUARY 16, 1917

The career of George Dewey "ran in full current to the end." Vermont was his mother State, and there was always in his character something of the granite of his native hills. Dewey was under fire with Farragut in the Mississippi River, and bore himself gallantly throughout the War between the States.

The battle in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, made him the foremost naval officer since Farragut and victor of the first American sea-fight with a foreign foe since the War of 1812.

"Gentlemen, a higher power than we has won this battle today," the Commodore said to his captains at the conclusion of the battle when it had been learned that the victory, one of the most decisive in our history, had been won without the loss of a single American seaman. In peace; in war; in sickness; in health; in victory and in conflict, and in every relation of life Admiral Dewey invariably exhibited the virtues of the patriot and the Christian.

His whole life, 62 years of which were spent in the Navy, was full of honorable achievement, and his service in peace has been hardly less distinguished than his laurels in war. As President of the General Board of the Navy since its inception, he has played a leading part in making the nation ready for war on the seas. The same statesmanlike qualities which he exhibited in handling the international situation at Manila after the battle of May 1, 1898, he has shown as the head of this board of naval experts.

In recognition of his victory in Manila Bay, the then Commodore was advanced one grade to that of rear admiral, and in addition received the thanks of Congress. Later by special act of Congress he was promoted to be The Admiral of the Navy, a rank never held by an American Naval officer previously, although two, Porter and Farragut, were rewarded with the rank of full Admiral. He was placed by Congress on the active list until such time as he might see fit to apply for retirement. But his active spirit could not rest. He never folded his hands. He chose to die on the bridge, even until the Pilot came aboard his life-craft who should take him across the bar. He died one of the foremost figures of modern times.

On the day of the funeral the flag will be displayed at half-mast at all navy yards and stations and on board all ships in commission, and nineteen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy yard and from the senior ship present afloat.

The Navy Department will be draped, and all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the badge of mourning with the uniform for thirty days.

The Navy Department by executive order will be closed on Saturday, January 20, 1917.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Admitted **Died**

SAMUEL SCOVILLE PASCHAL.

March 2, 1915. January 17, 1917.

Grandson of *George Paschal* (1760-1832); Private, Captain John Hughes' (Fifth) South Carolina Troops of Colonel Anthony Walton White's Regiment of Continental Dragoons.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

March 28, 1891. January 29, 1917.

Paying Teller, Riggs National Bank.

Great-great-grandson of *John Bull* (1730-1824); Commissioner to treat with Indians at Easton, Pennsylvania, 1777; Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, 1779; in command Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, after General Irwin's capture; Delegate to Provincial Conference, January and July, 1775; Member of Convention, 1776; also member of Pennsylvania Board of War.

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE.

March 29, 1890. February 3, 1917.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Marine Corps (Retired).

Great-grandson of *Green Clay* (1757-1826); Delegate to the Virginia Convention, 1778.

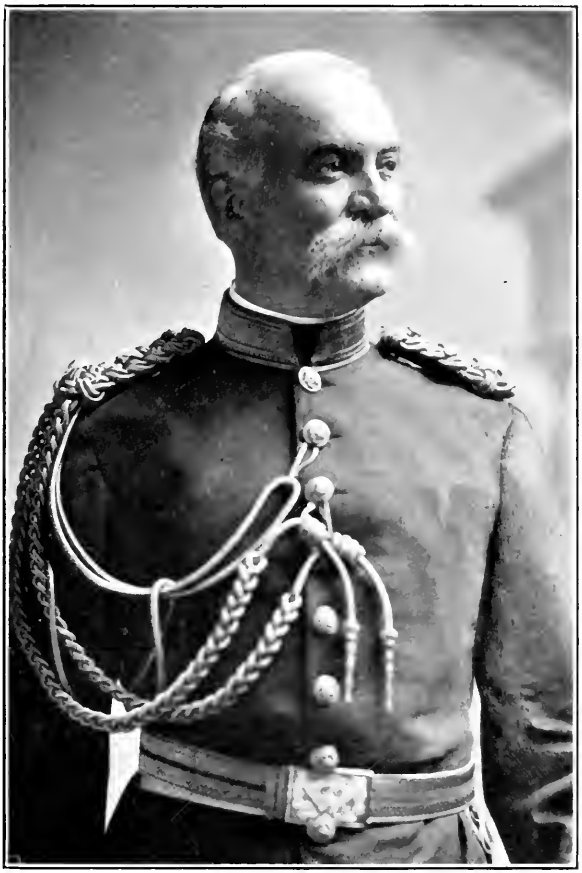
Great-great-grandson of *James Speed* (1739-1811); Lieutenant in Cocke's Militia Regiment.

Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Lewis* (1747-1809); First Lieutenant, Eleventh Virginia Regiment, 1778.

Green Clay Goodloe, son of General David Short Goodloe and Sally Ann Clay Smith Goodloe, was born at Castle Union, Madison County, Kentucky, January 31, 1845 on the plantation of his grandfather, Colonel John Speed Smith. He was a great-grandson of General Green Clay, for whom he was named, an officer in the Revolutionary War and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1789. He was also on the maternal side a great-great-grandson of James Speed a Lieutenant in Cocke's Militia Regiment; another great-great grandsire was Thomas Lewis, a Lieutenant in the Continental Army, 11th Infantry (1778).

When the Civil War became imminent the Goodloe family in Kentucky, threw their powerful influence on the side of the Union. No one thing did more to hold that State then wavering true to her allegiance to the Federal Union.

Green Clay Goodloe, then a boy of 16 was a marker in the Lexington Chasseurs; and carried the United States Flag the last time it ap-



GREEN CLAY GOODLOE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, U. S. MARINE CORPS (RETIRED)
PAST PRESIDENT (1898-99)

BORN JANUARY 31, 1845—DIED FEBRUARY 3, 1917

peared in a parade of the Old Kentucky State Guard. Later in that year he joined the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and was mustered into the Federal service October 16, 1862, joining it at Wartrace, Tennessee, as it stood in line of battle. In all, he was in ten cavalry battles and skirmishes during the Civil War. For his gallant conduct at the Battle of Lebanon, Tennessee, General Dumont recommended his promotion to First Lieutenant. Surgeon Adams supplies us the details: "Clay Goodloe kept in line with Colonel Smith and was grazed on the third joint of the second finger by a bullet. * * * * He is a gallant and noble boy, yet beardless, but had the courage of a veteran."

Later he served with Company I of the 23d Kentucky Infantry Volunteers from which regiment he was detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of his Uncle, General Green Clay Smith. At the cavalry battle of Little Harpeth, Forrest's men completely surrounded and cut him off. The official report says "Lieutenant Clay Goodloe of General Smith's staff in returning from delivering an order found himself surrounded by rebels and had to run the gauntlet. After emptying his holster pistols, he laid flat on his horse, relying upon his spurs and his 'Lexington.' They brought him safely home, but he had a bullet-hole through his pants to remind him of the amiable intentions of his Southern brethren."

In September 1863 Green Clay Goodloe resigned his commission in the Volunteers to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point. In January, 1865 he left West Point to study law at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky.

On April 21, 1869 he accepted appointment as a Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, served at various shore stations and at sea on board the U. S. S. *Wachusetts* and the U. S. S. *Michigan;* promoted First Lieutenant January 12, 1876; appointed Major and Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps March 17, 1877, promoted to Colonel and Paymaster March 3, 1899. On January 31, 1909 he was placed on the retired list with the advance rank of Brigadier-General, U. S. Marine Corps (Retired).

General Goodloe was a member of the Virginia Society of the Order of the Cincinnati; The Loyal Legion (commander in 1913-1914); the Grand Army of the Republic, Kit Carson Post, and the Army of the Cumberland. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia for twenty-seven years serving as its President for the year 1899.

General Goodloe's first wife was Betty Buckner Beck, daughter of United States Senator James Burnie Beck, of Kentucky. He is survived by his second wife, who was Marian Campbell Johnson, and one son, Green Clay Goodloe, Jr.

Admitted **Died**

MARK BRICKELL KERR.

April 14, 1890. March 15, 1917.

Great-great-grandson of *Matthias Brickell* (1710-1780); Lieutenant-Colonel Hertford County Militia of North Carolina.

GEORGE HERBERT BEAMAN.

April 2, 1894. May 5, 1917.

Attorney-at-Law.

Great-grandson of *Joseph Beaman* (1733-1813); Private, Captain Benjamin Houghton's Company, Massachusetts Troops.

WALTER AUDUBON MCCLURG.

June 5, 1893. June 15, 1917.

Medical Director, U. S. Navy (Retired).

Great-great-grandson of *Alexander Russell* (1755-1836); Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Troops, commanded by Colonel Irvine.

SAMUEL WALTER WOODWARD.

November 7, 1899. August 2, 1917.

Merchant.

Great-grandson of *Samuel Woodward* (1750-1815); Private, Captain Henry Hunt's Company, Colonel Jones' Regiment, 1777; Private, Captain Benjamin Plummer's Company, Colonel Jones' Regiment, 1779.

DUNCAN CLINCH PHILLIPS.

March 26, 1910. September 13, 1917.

Retired Manufacturer.

Grandson of *John Phillips* (1751-1831); Private in Captain William Tucker's Company, Colonel Isaac Smith's Regiment, New Jersey Militia, 1775; commissioned Ensign in Captain Joseph Stout's Company, Second Battalion, New Jersey Continental Line, 1777; commissioned Captain in Colonel Joseph Phillips' Regiment, New Jersey Militia, and served as such until close of the war.

RICHARD DICKINSON JEWETT.

February 26, 1891. October 26, 1917.

Attorney-at-Law.

Great-grandson of *David H. Jewett;* Surgeon in Continental Army.

Admitted **Died**

FREDERICK RODGERS.

January 29, 1909. November 3, 1917.

Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy (Retired).

Great-grandson of *John Rodgers;* Captain Company No. 5, Hartford County Militia, Maryland; later Colonel.

ALAN OGILVIE CLEPHANE.

December 9, 1915. January 13, 1918.

Attorney-at-Law.

Great-grandson of *Thomas Painter* (1760-1848); Private, Captain Robert Brown's Company; also served under Captain James Prentice; afterwards served on many vessels and was captured by H. M. Ship of War, *"Albicore."*

Great-grandson of *Augustus Collins* (1743-1813); Private, Lexington Alarm, 1775; Ensign, Second Company General Wooster's First Connecticut Regiment; Second Lieutenant, Captain Hand's Guilford Company, Colonel Talcott's Regiment, 1776; Captain, Third Company, Colonel Thaddeus Cook's Regiment, Second Battalion of State Regiments, Generals Spencer and Wooster, 1776; appointed Captain by the General Assembly of a Battalion raised for the defense of the State of Connecticut, 1777; Major, Twenty-eighth Regiment, 1782.

FREDERIC MAY.

March 4, 1895. January 14, 1918.

Broker.

Great-grandson of *John May* (1748-1812); Member of Boston "Tea Party" 1773; Colonel, First or Boston Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; Major under Count de Rochambeau in Rhode Island.

MARCUS ALEXANDER JORDAN.

December 11, 1915. March 27, 1918.

Real Estate.

Great-great-grandson of *Captain John Martin* (1748-1813); who served in the Continental Army to the end of the war.

Great-grandson of *John Archer Elmore* (1762-1834); who served as a lad in the Revolution with his brother Thomas.

Admitted **Died**

JOHN FLOYD WAGGAMAN.

June 4, 1894. May 18, 1918.

Real Estate.

Great-grandson of *John Tyler* (1747——); father of President Tyler; First Lieutenant, Third Virginia Infantry.

AARON WARD.

November 22, 1893. July 5, 1918.

Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy (Retired).

Great-grandson of *Elkanah Watson* (1758-1842); Private in the "Providence, Rhode Island Company" under Colonel Nightingale, 1775.

LYMAN WALTER VERE KENNON.

September 17, 1894. September 9, 1918.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Great-grandson of *Asaph Hall;* First Lieutenant Fourth Connecticut Infantry, 1775; Member of Connecticut Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention.

JOHN SIDNEY WEBB.

December 3, 1889. October 3, 1918.

Attorne-at-Law.

(CHARTER MEMBER).

Great-grandson of *John Webb* (1759——); Captain Second Regiment of Connecticut Dragoons.

Great-grandson of *John Randall* (——1825); Colonel and Quartermaster-General of Maryland Troops.

GEORGE XAVIER MCLANAHAN.

March 3, 1909. October 29, 1918.

Attorney-at-Law.

Great-great-great-grandson of *James Potter* (1729-1789); Colonel Pennsylvania Militia, 1775; Brigadier-General, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777; Major General, 1782.

EBEN DODGE APPLETON.

January 12, 1892. December 4, 1918.

Great-grandson of *Robert Dodge* (1743-1823); Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Colonel of Massachusetts Troops.

Admitted **Died**

JAMES HENRY HAYDEN.

November 22, 1893. December 19, 1918.

Attorney-at-Law.

Great-great-grandson of *Lemuel Harrison* (1739-1807); of Litchfield and New Milford, Connecticut; Lieutenant in Colonel Meade's Military Oragnization, 1780.

IRA BROADWELL CONKLING.

March 15, 1912. March 2, 1919.

Clerk, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Great-grandson of *Joseph Lindsley* (1735-1822); Major of Eastern Battalion of Morris County, New Jersey Troops.

Great-grandson of *Stephen Conklin* (1721-1791); Private, Morris County, New Jersey Militia.

PIERRE CHRISTIE STEVENS.

January 26, 1891. April 20, 1919.

Major, U. S. Army (Retired).

Great-great-grandson of *Comfort Sage* (——1799); Lieutenant-Colonel of Connecticut State Troops commanded by Colonel James Wadsworth, which served at Boston from December, 1775, to February, 1776; Colonel of Third Battalion, under Brigadier-General James Wadsworth, which was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce General Washington at New York; engaged in the Battle of Long Island.

FRANCIS WARFIELD HERRICK CLAY.

October 24, 1916. May 10, 1919.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Great-grandson of *Major General Green Clay* (1757-1826); who was a subordinate officer, in the engagements with the British and Indians in the West from 1776 to 1783, elected by the soldiers. He was a delegate from Kentucky County, to the Virginia Convention of 1778; voted there in 1788 for ratification of the Constitution of the U. S.

Great-great-grandson of *Colonel Thomas Lewis* (1747-1809); Burgess in the Augusta Assembly in 1765, representative from Augusta in the Virginia Legislature in 1775; Commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Virginia

Admitted **Died**

Regiment, November 21, 1776; First Lieutenant March 20, 1777. Retired as Colonel in February, 1781.

Great-great-grandson of *Major Ezekiel Herrick* (1728-1798); was a member from Tyringham, of the famous Berkshire County Congress of July 6, 1774, which voted a solemn pledge to forego the use of any and all articles of British manufacture and to resist England's tyranny. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the army as a subordinate officer but was almost immediately made Captain, taking active part in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

THOMAS HYDE.

March 13, 1893. July 21, 1919.

Banker.

Great-grandson of *Thomas Hyde,* of Severn (1725-1795); Commissioner for the Emission of Bills of Credit and Notes for carrying on the war.

BUTLER DELAPLAINE PRICE.

May 26, 1914. August 29, 1919.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army (Retired).

Great-grandson of *Isaac Senter* (1753-1799); Surgeon of Rhode Island Troops in the Expedition to Canada, November, 1775, to March, 1776; Hospital Surgeon, July 20, 1776, to April, 1779; Representative in General Assembly of Rhode Island, 1779-80; Surgeon-General State of Rhode Island, 1780-83; Original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and its President from 1789 to 1799.

AARON WARD WEAVER.

April 15, 1912. October 2, 1919.

Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy (Retired).

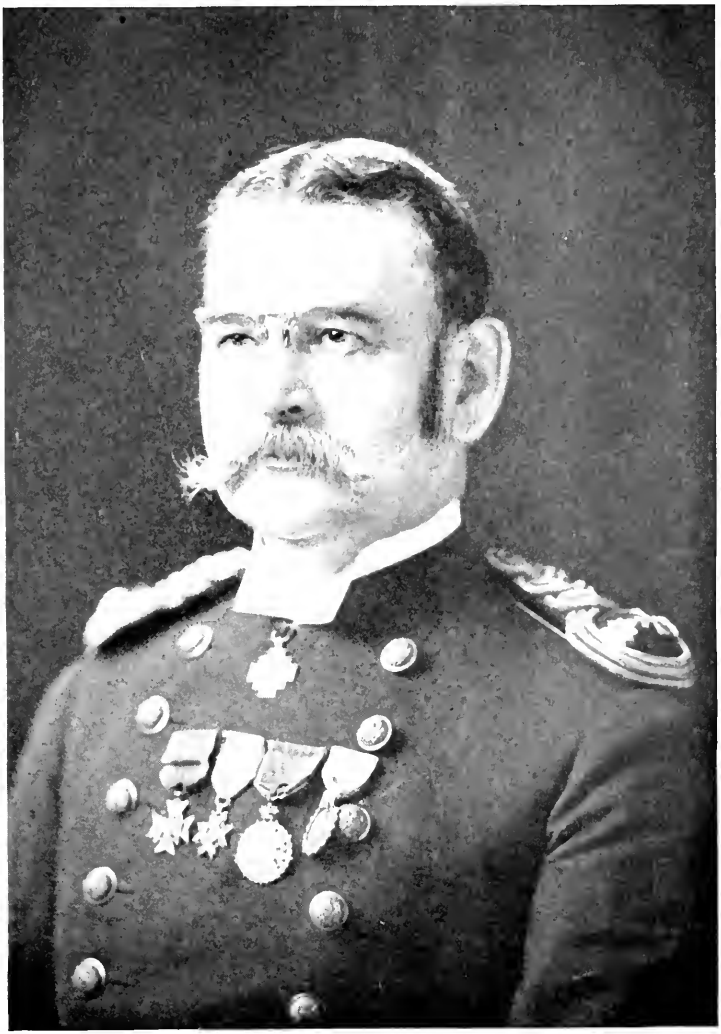
Great-grandson of *Theodorus Van Wyck* (3d) (1730-——); Member of New York Provincial Congress, 1776; Commissioner on Sequestration, Dutchess County, 1777.

Great-grandson of *Stephen Miller* (1755-1834); Private Eighth Regiment, Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer, New York Militia.

RICHARD GRAY PARK.

February 16, 1897. December 1, 1919.

Great-grandson of *William Anderson* (1747-1820); Sergeant in Captain William Rippey's Company, Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel William Irvine, January 18, 1776.



JOHN VAN RENSSELAER HOFF

COLONEL (MEDICAL CORPS), U. S. ARMY (RETIRED)
PAST VICE PRESIDENT (1915-1916)

BORN, APRIL 11, 1848—DIED, JANUARY 14, 1920

Admitted **Died**

ROBERT ATWATER SMITH.

December 13, 1915. December 31, 1919.

Clerk, Department of War.

Great-great-grandson of *David Atwater* (1723-1806); who with his son Cedad Atwater in company with their fellow-townsmen fought the British and Hessian soldiers commanded by General Tryon at the Invasion of New Haven, Connecticut, July 5, 1779.

ROBERT HOLLISTER CHAPMAN.

March 29, 1916. January 11, 1920.

Major, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.—Topographical Engineer.

Great-great-grandson of *Samuel Peck, Jr.,* (1750-1834); commissioned Captain May 1, 1775, was discharged December, 1775; reentered the service June 14, 1776 in command of the Tenth Company of Colonel David Wooster's First Regiment, Connecticut Continental Troops.

JOHN VAN RENSSELAER HOFF.

March 31, 1913. January 14, 1920.

(By transfer from New York Society).

Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army (Retired).

Great-great-grandson of *Kilian Van Rensselaer* (1717-1781); Colonel, Fourth Regiment, Albany County, New York Militia; October 30, 1775, to close of the War; Member of Albany County Committee of Correspondence, 1775; Member, New York Assembly, 1777-8.

Descended from ancestors who distinguished themselves in the wars of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, John Van Rensselaer Hoff, the son of Colonel Alexander Hoff and Ann Eliza Van Rensselaer, was born in Mount Morris, N. Y., on April 11, 1848.

After preliminary studies at Union College, he entered its medical department, then known as the Albany Medical College, where he was graduated in 1871. Later he studied in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and also in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, where he was given the degree of M. D. in 1874, receiving his A. M. from Union in the same year, also he pursued special medical courses abroad, notably in Vienna in 1886.

It was but natural on the completion of his studies that he should turn to the Army in which his grandfather and father had served with honor, and accordingly he entered the permanent establishment as an

assistant surgeon in November, 1874. From that time until his retirement in 1912 he continued in the active service of his country, attaining the rank of Colonel in his corps in 1904.

At first he saw duty at various posts in the Western States, but as he grew in knowledge his responsibilities were increased and he was given charge of important stations both in the East and also on the Pacific Coast. He saw active service in the Indian outbreak of the winter of 1890, gaining for himself the official citation "for conspicuous bravery and coolness under fire in caring for the wounded in action against hostile Sioux Indians, at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, and near the Catholic Missions, at White Clay Creek."

On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was called from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he was then stationed and with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, assigned to various duties at Chickamauga Park, including that of chief surgeon of the Third Army Corps.

In 1898 he was sent to San Juan as chief surgeon of the Department of Porto Rico where his efficient service met with universal commendation and resulted in the eradication of smallpox and leprosy from that island. In other ways and especially as an organizer and an administrator, his exceptional ability made an impression on medical conditions in that new possession that can never be forgotten.

From Porto Rico he was sent in 1900 to Pekin where he acted as chief surgeon on the staff of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee during the China Relief Expedition, and then after service as chief surgeon at various headquarters he was designated in 1895 by the Secretary of War as an observer with the Russians in the War with Japan, and in recognition of his work the Russian Government conferred upon him the decoration of St. Anne.

Later he served as chief surgeon of the Department of the Missouri, whence in 1906 he was sent in a similar capacity to the Philippine Division of the Department of the Luzon, becoming chief surgeon of the Department. For a short time he held a like appointment in the Department of the Lakes, and finally also in the Department of the East, where in 1912, after thirty-eight years of active duty, he passed to the retired list.

Meanwhile however, he had served on many boards, notably in 1902 on that of the modification of uniform equipment of officers and men in general, and to him is due the credit for the adoption of the caduceus as the insignia of the army medical officer.

One of his colleagues writes of his career that "the many years he gave to his country were active years, filled with important duties and with a record of things well done;" for "it was due to the direction of the efforts of his able mind that many changes, and always changes for the better, were made in respect to the organization of the Medical Corps which he saw grow up and develop from its more simple predecessor, the Medical Department."

With his retirement came promise of leisure, and Washington became his home, but the call of the Service was irresistible and it was not long before he took up the pleasant task of editing "The Military Surgeon," the official organ of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which he continued until the close of the World's War when he again retired from military duty.

The story of his official life, important as it was, fails to include the many incidental activities with which he ever busied himself; for at various times he served as instructor and lecturer at different schools and colleges, and he was the author of numerous articles on military, medical, and sanitary subjects.

His life-long attachment to the Episcopal Church led to faithful service as vestryman, both in Manila and at the church of the Epiphany in Washington, and he was the President of the Lenthall Home and of the Executive Committee of the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

In addition to the honors already mentioned, he was president of the Society of Military Surgeons in 1901-2, and in 1907 Bucknell University gave him the degree of LL. D., and best of all, Union, his own Alma Mater, conferred upon him a similar recognition in 1913.

He testified to his pride of ancestry by membership in the Loyal Legion, the Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, especially in the District of Columbia Society of which he was vice-president in 1915, and his own services were commemorated by his membership in the Society of the Dragon.

A loyal soldier, faithful to the interests of his beloved country, an able surgeon and physician, a splendid executive and organizer, a true Christian gentlemen, ever courteous and considerate, honored and respected by all who knew him, faithful to the end, he passed to his reward at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington City on January 14, 1920.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.

Admitted **Died**

RICHARD DOUGLAS SIMMS.

January 10, 1917. March 31, 1920.

Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Columbia National Guard.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel *Charles Simms* (1755-1819); Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of the Virginia Line; Delegate in the Convention of Virginia in 1788 and member of Committee appointed to recommend amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Admitted **Died**

CEPHAS HEMPSTONE SINCLAIR.

June 3, 1895. May 16, 1920.

Civil Engineer.

Great great-grandson of *Seneas Campbell;* Captain in the Flying Camp of the First Maryland Battalion under Brigadier-General Regin Beall.

RANDOLPH HARRISON MCKIM.

January 26, 1891. July 15, 1920.

Clergyman.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *Archibald Cary;* President of the Virginia Committee of Safety; reported to the Virginia Convention of 1776 the resolutions instructing the Virginia delegates in Congress to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States.

"The greatest presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" is dead. Rich with accumulated years of earnest and faithful work, richer with the knowledge that had ripened into wisdom and which he knew so well how to use; and richest of all in his splendid faith in that Christianity, which he always so aggressively defended, he has gone to his well-deserved and well-earned reward.

Randolph Harrison McKim was a native of Maryland and was born on April 15, 1842, in Baltimore, in which city his boyhood studies were made. He came to early manhood in the strenuous days that preceded the Civil War, and when that crisis culminated into conflict he could not resist his convictions as to what was right and gladly left the University of Virginia to enlist on the Southern side, fighting valiantly for the Lost Cause and attaining the rank of Lieutenant.

The utter lack of religious opportunity in the Army led him to the Church, and he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Johns in Trinity Church, Staunton, Virginia, on May 11, 1864, and he was advanced to the Priesthood by the same Bishop on May 26, 1866.

His first service was as assistant in Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, in 1865, which was followed by a year's charge of St. John's in Portsmouth, Virginia, and then he was called to the historic Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia. Eight years later he accepted the rectorship of Holy Trinity in Harlem, New York, whence, after eleven years of faithful service in the great metropolis, he went for two years as rector of Trinity Church in New Orleans, Louisiana. His vigorous ministry in these various parishes was valuable and important. His impress upon their development was most forceful and can never be forgotten. His mission was always an uplifting one.

RANDOLPH HARRISON McKIM

RECTOR OF EPIPHANY CHURCH

PAST PRESIDENT (1912-13) CHAPLAIN (1913-20)

BORN APRIL 15, 1842—DIED JULY 15, 1920

In 1889 he was called to Epiphany in Washington, and to its work the glorious days that remained of his life were given. The spiritual benefits conferred upon the members of his congregation are sacred and are safe between him and his God. Of the many material improvements during the last thirty-one years that are due to his superior judgment there may be mentioned the restoration of the Church with its splendid chancel in which beauty and dignity are so exquisitely blended, the creation of an endowment that will yield an ample income to preserve the sacred building as a down-town Church, and finally, the giving of God's service to the public by making the pews free. Few men have done as much or as well for their parishes as did the Rector of Epiphany.

He made his influence felt in no uncertain way in the affairs of the Diocese; for he was long a member of the Standing Committee and its honored Chairman for seventeen years, in which capacity he was the acting head of the Diocese during the interim between the death of Bishop Satterlee and the consecration of Bishop Harding.

To the National Cathedral he gave loyal support, being a member of the Chapter and its senior Canon. Likewise he served with fidelity on the boards of the various institutions of the Church, such as the Epiphany Church Home, the Lenthall Home for Widows, the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, and King Hall.

For forty years he served as a deputy in Triennial General Conventions and was elected three times President of the House of Deputies, presiding at the Conventions held in Boston in 1904, in Richmond in 1907, and in Cincinnati in 1910. Dioceses sought him for their bishop, but he was loyal to Washington and declined preferment elsewhere. He was the leading candidate for the Bishopric of Washington at the conventions that elected its first and second Bishops, and failed of success in both Conventions by a very small number of votes.

The militant spirit of Doctor McKim was perhaps shown best by the courage he manifested in the expression of his opinions. Few topics of current importance ever escaped him and he was quick always to share his judgments with his friends. Those who listened to him in his own Church will recall his periodical sermons on the great questions in politics and those on patriotism which he delivered on Washington's Birthday and similar occasions. The readers of the Church papers will miss his pointed articles on such controversial subjects as the change of the name of the Church, the divorce evil, and the marriage question, which so frequently came from his ever-ready and trenchant pen; and his newspaper contributions on every-day affairs, such as the proper observance of the Sabbath, were pregnant with wise counsel. Nor should his historical orations be forgotten, conspicuous among which was one on the "Tercentenary of English Civilization in America," which he delivered at Jamestown in 1907.

Descended from worthy Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, he honored his forebears by membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, being almost continuously Chaplain of the latter from 1892 until his death, and its president during 1912-13. He was also Chaplain-General of the General Society for three years, yielding that high office on the completion of his term to Bishop Tuttle. The Church services of the District of Columbia Society were largely under his guidance, and in the details of their management he was an active and valued adviser. Doctor McKim was a member of the order of the Runnemede, and an honorary vice-president of the Navy League, at the meetings of which he officiated as Chaplain.

Honors came to him and were gladly received. Washington and Lee—names ever dear to him—conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1871; George Washington gave him her highest recognition, that of LL.D., in 1904; and the University of the South bestowed the laurel of her D.C.L. upon him in 1908. To these may be added the honor of an election as Dean of the Theological Seminary in Virginia in 1897.

His last important service to the Church was his whole-hearted activity in the Healing Mission conducted under the auspices of Mr. James M. Hickson. With characteristic promptness, Epiphany undertook to continue the work so satisfactorily begun by Mr. Hickson, and to it Doctor McKim gave himself with his usual fervor, and his faith made the Mission a success. Those who were benefited by the laying on of healing hands will live to call him "Blessed."

He had gone for a much needed vacation to Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, where it was hoped he would soon regain his usual strength, but of a sudden, on July 15, the end came, and the peace that passeth all understanding was his.

Long silken purple streamers over the doorway of old Epiphany in the heart of the business section of Washington, told of the parish bereavement at the loss of its beloved rector, while within the Church arrangements were being made for the funeral.

Clergy of every creed, civic leaders, educators, and citizens generally joined in a last tribute of grief and sympathy with Epiphany Church on Monday, July 19.

In the early afternoon of Saturday the vestry of the Church and the two assistant ministers, the Rev. Messrs. Hall and Browning, went to the station to meet Mrs. McKim, the bereaved widow, and the clergyman's body which was taken to his residence on K street where it remained until Monday morning.

The service itself was held at two o'clock, but during the morning the body of Doctor McKim, robed in full Church vestments, rested in the chancel where more than a thousand persons passed by to do homage to his remains as they lay in state.

At the appointed hour the clergy of the Diocese marched into the Church while the choir sang "The Strife is O'er," the opening sentences of the burial service were recited by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Wallis of the Virginia Theological Seminary, after which the Lesson was read by the Rev. Percy F. Hall who was assisted in the service by the Rev. Robert E. Browning. "Jerusalem, the Golden," also a favorite hymn of Doctor McKim's was sung and then the final Prayers and Benediction were said by the Rt. Rev. Robert C. Jett of the new Diocese of Southwestern Virginia. The Recessional was "Hark, Hark, My Soul."

The honorary pallbearers were members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and the Chapter of the National Cathedral of S.S. Peter and Paul, while the active pallbearers were the members of the vestry of Epiphany. At the end of the burial service the funeral cortege went to Baltimore by motor where the interment was made in Greenmount Cemetery. The Committal service was recited by Rev. E. H. Ingle, the assistant ministers, and the Rev. A. J. Torrey.

The funeral was impressive and dignified, and the triumphant character of the hymns sung by the choir tended to soften the sadness of the mourners, while the flags of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with crepe streamers, added a touch of color to a most beautiful service.

A bereaved widow, Mrs. Annie M. C. McKim, and two daughters, Mrs. Katharine L. Rathbone, of Florence, Italy, and Miss Eleanor McKim, of Denver, Colorado, mourn their very great loss, but they will have comfort and consolation in the knowledge that his fellow churchmen and friends share their sorrow with them.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," while the light everlasting is shining on him.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.